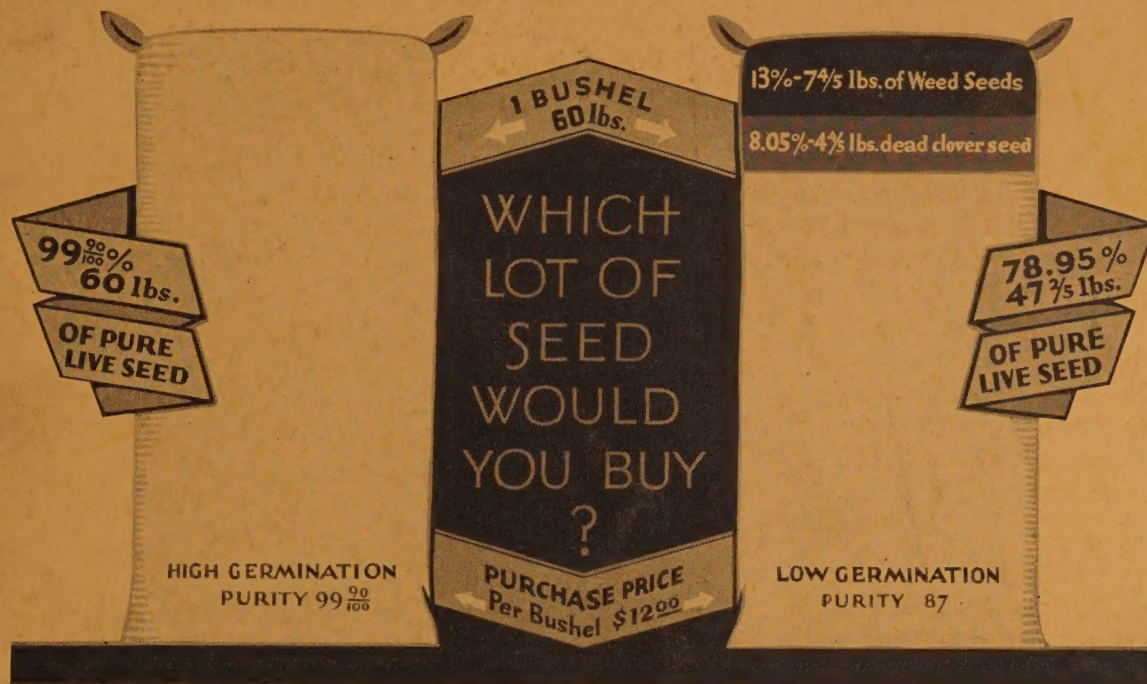


GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Vol. LXIV. No. 9.

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

May 14, 1930



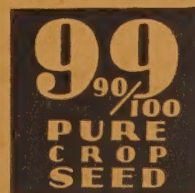
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There isn't any question about the value of high quality seeds. They produce bigger, cleaner and more profitable crops. Pure seed is the cheapest crop insurance!

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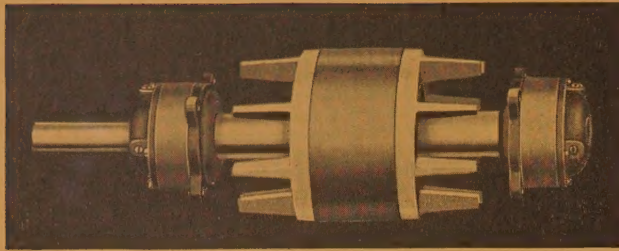
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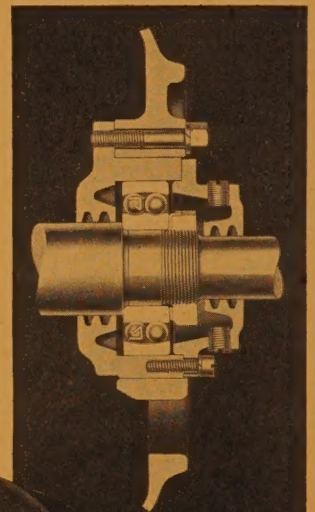
You get other advantages, too, when you buy Fairbanks-Morse Type QLS Motors for *your* drives. Because of the "line start" (across the line) construc-

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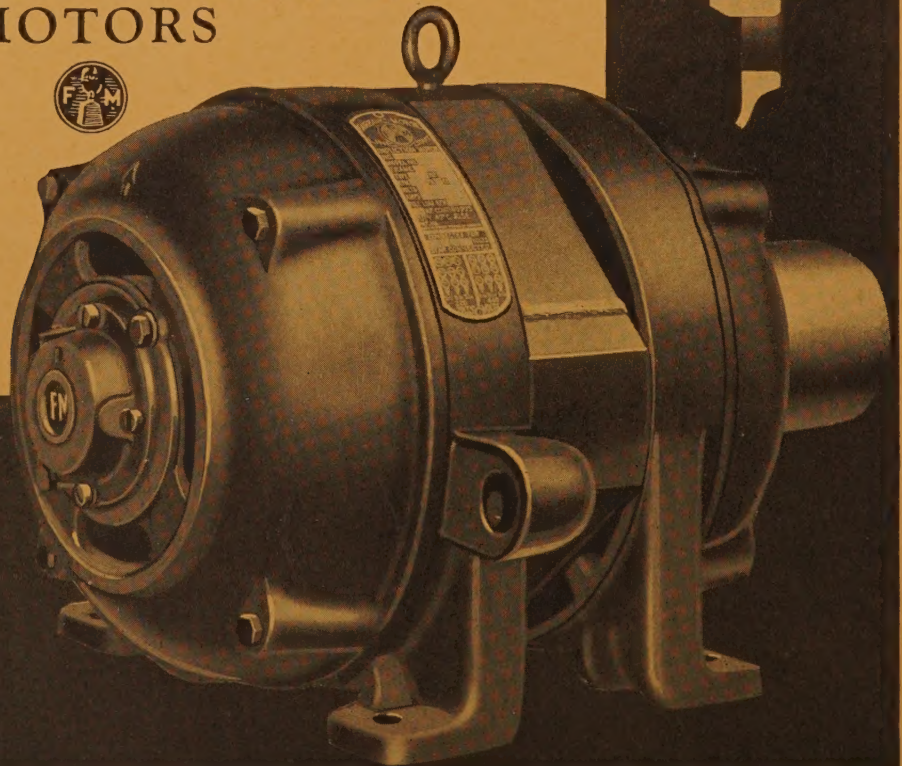
Self-aligning, double-row ball bearings mounted in sealed shell which excludes dust and dirt.



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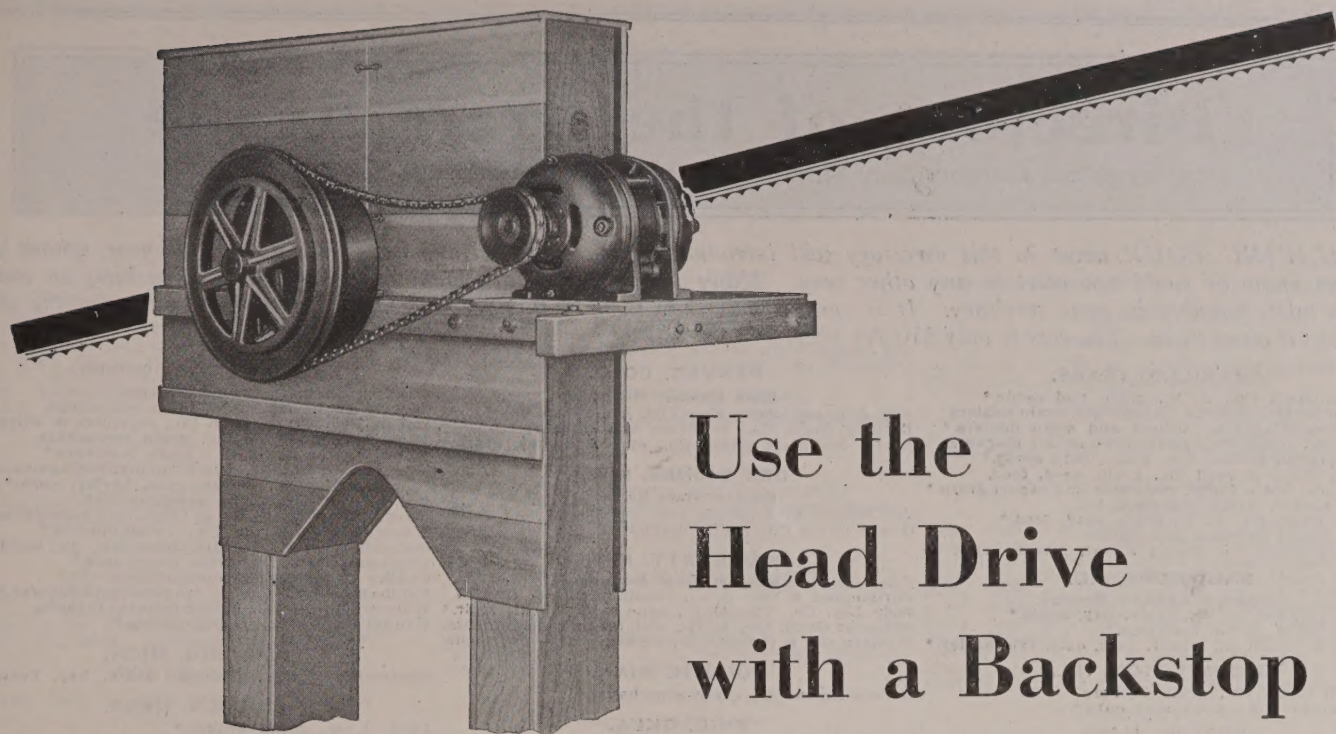
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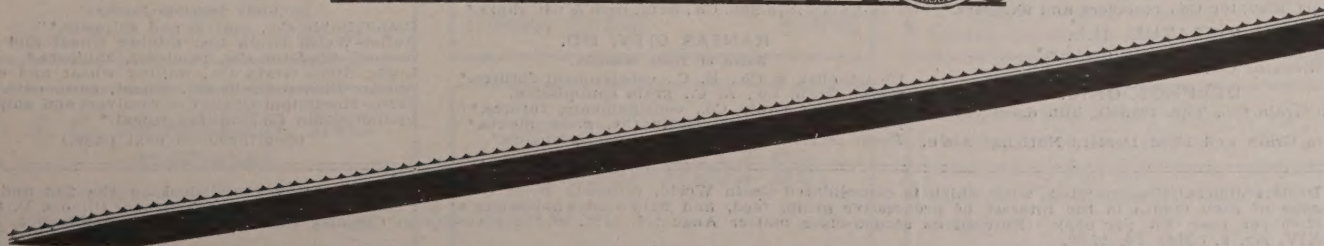


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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Urdike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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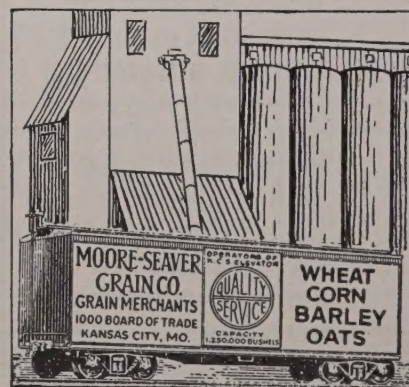
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BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Independence, Concordia, Atchison, Hayes, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Superior, Hastings, Nebr., Burlington, Colo.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

NANSON

Commission Co.

Grain

Hay - SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Merchants

CEDAR RAPIDS

Grain Merchants

North Iowa Grain Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Grain Merchandisers
Elevator Operators
Shippers of Country Run Grain

CEDAR RAPIDS GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
GRAIN BUYERS
Consignments Solicited
WE OPERATE A LARGE DRIER

WILDER-MURREL GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Merchandisers of Grain
Consignments Solicited

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HALLET & CAREY CO.

Grain Merchants

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

GRAIN

We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Ex-
pert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.

DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE

Specializing in

MILLING WHEAT

Get Our Quotations

Samples Furnished on Request

Represented by
CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Sheffield Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.
MILLING WHEAT SPECIALISTS
Shippers: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley,
Millfeeds (Domestic and Canadian)
Manufacturers: Dairy Feeds, Ground
Screenings, Pulverized Oats, etc.

Fraser-Smith Co. GRAIN

Minneapolis - Milwaukee
Cedar Rapids

CORN — OATS — BARLEY

Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attrac-
tive prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.

THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.

Grain Shippers and Receivers MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH Business Founded 1882

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

RECEIVERS and
SHIPPERS

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

The Grain Dealers Journal is all right,
better than ever, and we would not think
of trying to operate our business without
it.—Miami Grain & Feed Co., Sidney, O.

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members**P. B.
and
C. C. Miles**Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty**Turner - Hudnut Co.**Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers

42-47 Board of Trade

LUKE Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS**Rumsey, Moore & Co.**Solicits Your Consignments
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.**W. W. DEWEY & SONS**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

The Boss Air Blast Stationary Car Loader

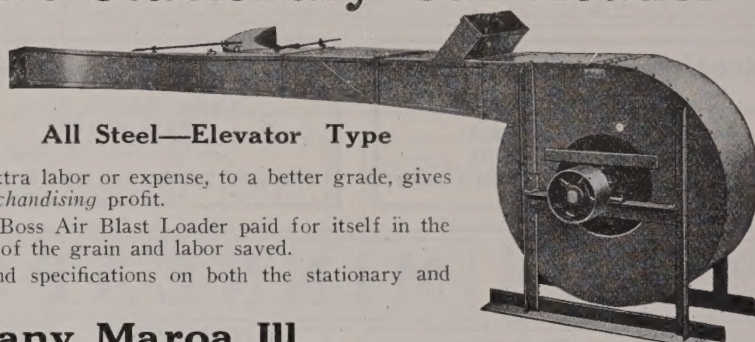
Its All in the Grade

Buying one grade of grain from the farmer and shipping that identical grade gives you a handling charge.

Buying one grade and improving it, without extra labor or expense, to a better grade, gives you, when shipping, a handling charge *plus a merchandising profit.*

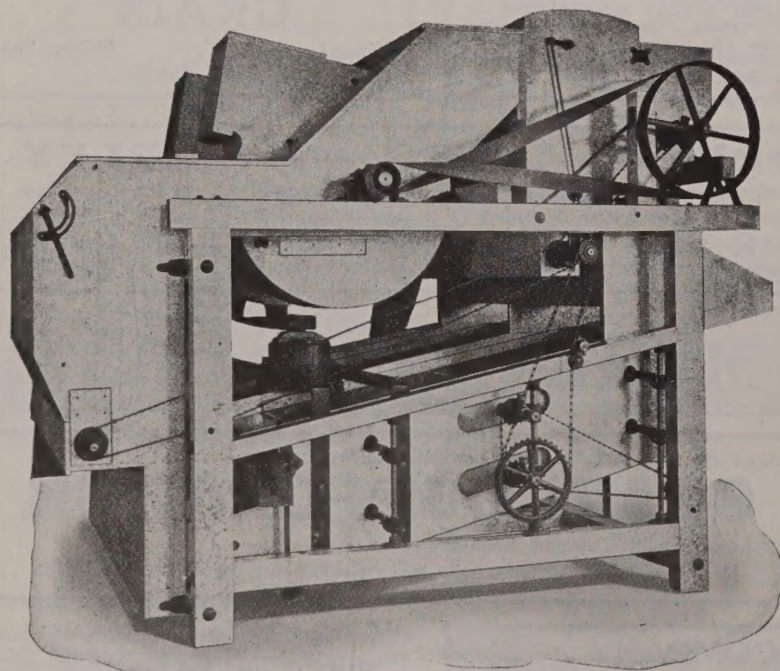
We have letters from owners saying that the Boss Air Blast Loader paid for itself in the first eight or ten cars loaded by raising the grade of the grain and labor saved.

Write for catalogue F which gives prices and specifications on both the stationary and portable type loaders.

Maroa Mfg. Company, Maroa, Ill.**All Steel—Elevator Type**

(Patented December 26, 1916.)

Ask Us About Niagara Receiving Separators

*with***JUBY DRIVES*****No Eccentrics!!***

The JUBY DRIVE converts rotary motion into reciprocating motion, giving a smooth, perfectly balanced forward and backward motion to shaking shoes without any side play.

Richmond Mfg. Co.

Established 1863

Lockport, New York

Northwestern Representative

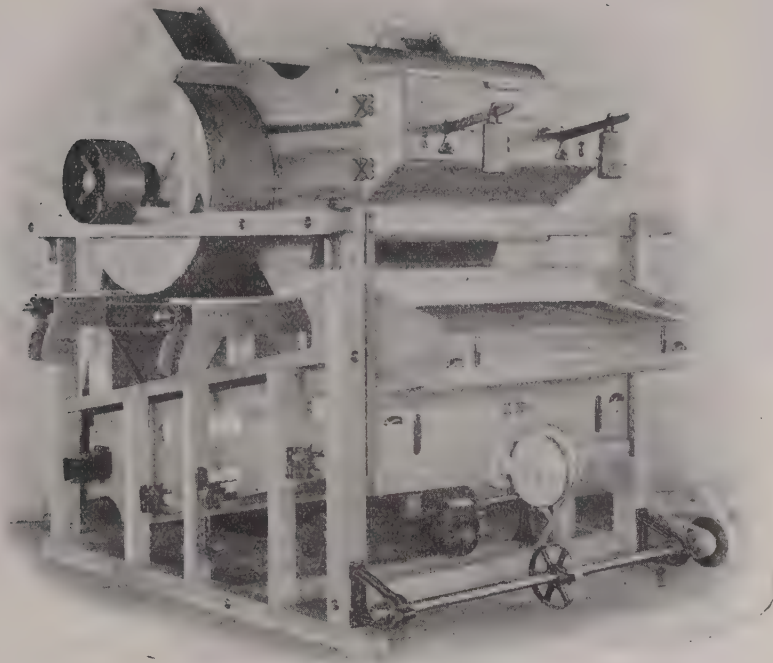
J. K. Howie

20 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Manufacturers Wheat Washers, Grain Driers, Employees Elevators, Electro Magnetic Separators, etc.



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"Eureka" Standardized Separator
equipped with patented
"Eureka-Buhler" Drive

After you have seen a "Eureka-Buhler"
Drive in action, nothing in the world
could tempt you to buy a grain cleaner
driven by eccentrics.

Try one of these drives on any old machine and get the surprise of your life.

Write for new catalog GD125.



S. HOWES CO., Inc.

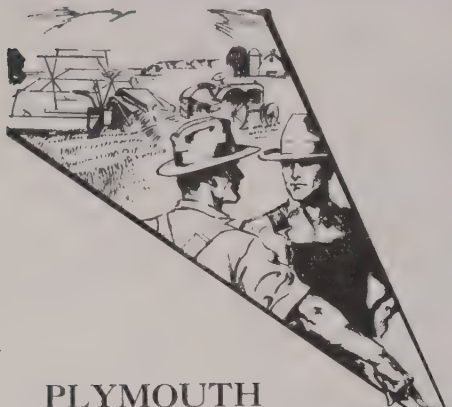
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

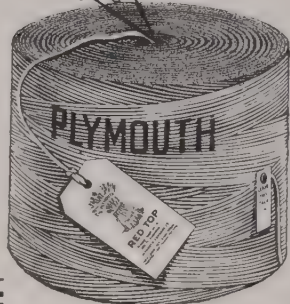
The RED TOP is a quality guide known by farmers everywhere




PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY

Makers of Plymouth Rope and Binder Twine

North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Ontario



THE red top is the identifying mark of *quality* in binder twine known to farmers everywhere—the guarantee of Service-Plus in the harvest field. For Plymouth  Red Top Binder twine means time saved, trouble saved, grain saved and money saved.

And here's WHY!

Red Top is guaranteed six-point binder twine, offering extra length (600 ft. per pound), extra strength and extra freedom from thick and thin spots which cause breaks and missed bundles. It is specially wound to lessen the risks of tangling. Red Top is scientifically treated with insect repellent and is mistake-proof in use because of the printed ball.

And it is made by the makers of Plymouth Rope—famous for over a century as a leader in quality.

That is why farmers everywhere have come to demand Red Top.

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

The SUCKER



Removes Dust
Smut Balls
Reduces Moisture
Keeps Your Pit
Clean

Write for literature

The Sucker Mfg. Co.
Box 348 Concordia, Kas.
*The Modern Cleaner
for Elevators and Mills*

Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½ x 15½ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Political First Aid



Rescuing the Farmer
From the *Chicago Daily News*.

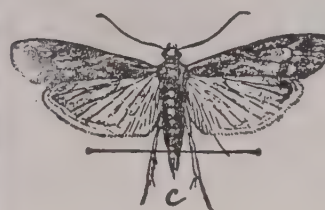
TETRAFUME

(Registered)

the wonder insect killer

Kills Weevil and Moths also Kills Rats and Mice

RIDS YOUR PREMISES OF THESE PESTS



It Is Non-Inflammable — Non-Explosive — Approved by Fire Insurance Companies

Harmless — Stainless — Leaves No Odor

Also cools grain so it will not heat in bin or car

High moisture content — from rains and combine—help to breed weevil and other insects. For protection keep a drum of Tetrafume constantly on hand.

Guide No. 540 16. January 7, 1930—Laboratories' File MH2077.

Douglas Chemical & Supply Co., Mfr.,
829-831 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Fumigant.

Composition of product is regarded as a trade secret and is on file at Laboratories. It is intended for use as a fumigant. Marking: "Tetrafume" on containers.

LISTED—Fire—Non-combustible—Non-flammable.

REEXAMINATION SERVICE.

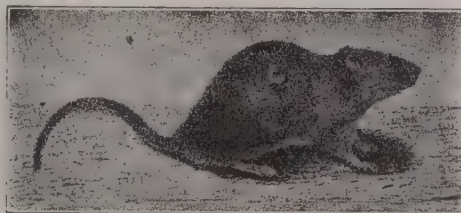
See description of Reexamination Service on guide card.

This card is issued by Underwriters' Laboratories.

The falling off in exports of grain, mixed feeds, flour and other grain products is attributed to weevil infestation.

See reproduction of approval by Underwriters' Laboratories.

TETRAFUME IS DEATH
TO THIS FELLOW AND
HIS TRIBE



*Write today for
further particulars
and price list.*

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.

829-831 Southwest Boulevard

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Associate Member Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

Nebraska Grain Dealers Association.

A discount of 10 per cent from list price will be allowed on all orders—having this coupon attached to same, during the next thirty days. G. D. J., May 14, 1930.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.
829 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



The McMILLIN Wagon & Truck Dumps 3 New Types

We have added three new types to our line of dumps that fulfill every requirement for any sections, and all dumping conditions, one of which will appear in this space May 28th.

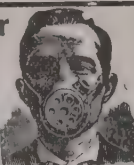
These dumps are the last word in hoisting mechanism.

Write for illustrated circular and information before you buy.

Address
L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

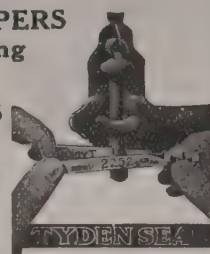
MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**
Bearing shipper's
name and consecutive numbers



Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SUPPLIES

for

The Elevator Man

BELTING

BOOTS

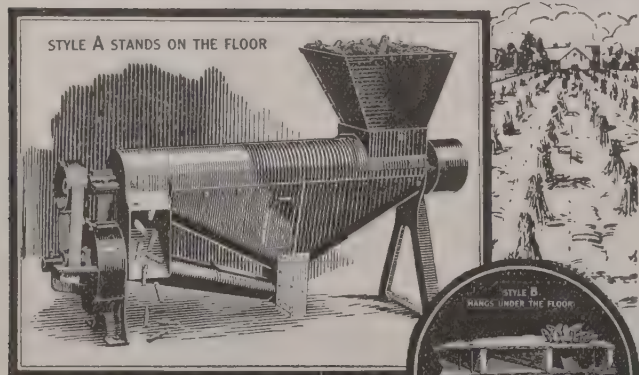
SPOUTS

BUCKETS

**INTERSTATE
Mach'y & Supply Co.**
OMAHA

Thurston, O.—Possibly we owe you an apology as we did everything we could to keep from subscribing to the Grain Dealers Journal, but you have been so persistent in doing things for the grain trade that we feel that subscribing to your paper may in a measure repay you.—Thurston Elev. Co., H. R. Kagay, mgr.

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER



The Triumph will shell any kind of corn that can be shelled by machine. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled grain per hour. Its power requirement is only 5 horsepower. It has only two moving parts and needs no attention except periodic oiling. For more than 40 years it has set the standard for economical shelling.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Representatives for the Dominion of
Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

Bartlett - Snow

Two styles fill all needs

A copy of the Triumph Corn Sheller Catalogue will be mailed without charge.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½ x 13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼ x 12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9¼ x 12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½ x 13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½ x 15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Extensively Used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Grain Trade, etc.

GRAIN TESTING SCALES



No. 4000

Used in Moisture Testing

Complete catalog No. 335G on request.

THE TORSION BALANCE CO.

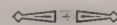
New York Chicago San Francisco

BALDWIN

CHAINS AND SPROCKETS

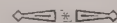
for

Power Transmission and Conveying



THE BALDWIN LINE

Steel Roller Chain	Precision Silent Chain
Steel Replacement Chain	Oil Well Chain
Accurate Sprockets	Special Chains
Conveying Chains	Engineering Service



Ask for Catalog H

Baldwin-Duckworth Chain Corp.

BALDWIN DIVISION

Worcester, Mass.

U. S. A.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

CHICAGO OFFICE

Rm. 720, Highland Bldg.

549 W. Randolph St.

The Politician's Trying Problem



How to Make Him Taller Without Lengthening His Shadow?—Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

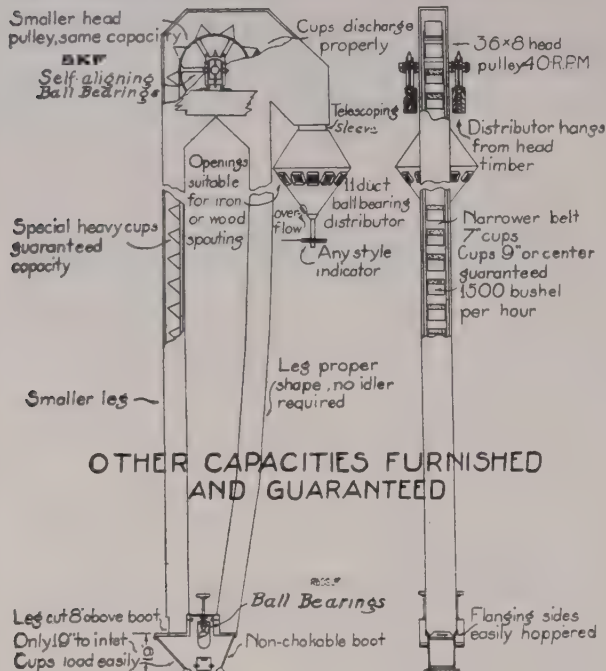
Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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OUR GUARANTEED CAP. ELEVATOR LEG



WHITE STAR CO.
WICHITA KANS.

Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Geo. W. Quick & Sons
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Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

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Construction Co.
Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills
B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

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GRAIN ELEVATORS
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RELIANCE
Construction Co.
Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

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ERECTS
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Corn Mills
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L. H. OLSON
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Specializing in
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Country Grain Elevators

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You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

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Want Ad.

BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Associated
Buildings

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Chicago, Ill.

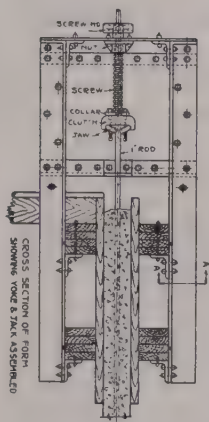


FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.



SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.
Waukegan, Illinois

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Have your next elevator designed by
Experienced Elevator Designers

Have your construction work supervised by
Experienced Engineering Supervisors

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
468 Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD

The Millers Review

THE MILLERS REVIEW THE DIXIE MILLER
Established 1882 Established 1893

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN

AND THE

MANUFACTURE OF FEED

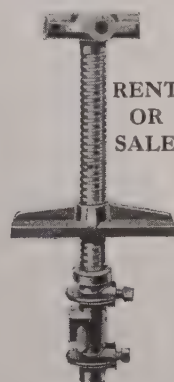
Best Technical Articles, Feed and Grain Mar-
kets, Association Transactions, Diversified
News, Feature Stories

Twelve Months for \$1.00

THE MILLERS REVIEW

WALTON BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



RENT
OR
SALE

FORM JACKS for

Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

THE WESTERN IRON
& FOUNDRY CO.

Wichita, Kansas



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

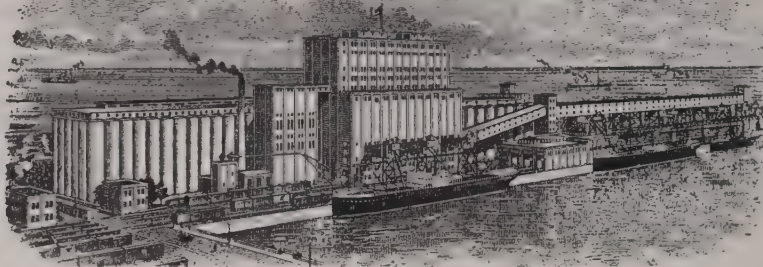
The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

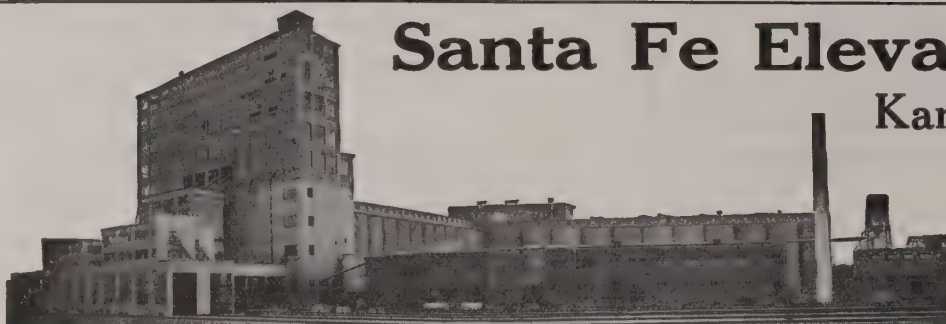
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD,
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"
Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE
Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS
Let us furnish your machinery
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Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.
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30 Years' Successful Experience
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HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
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Western Engineering Co.
713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.
Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

**The Star Engineering
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Specialists in
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Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.
Estimates and information promptly furnished

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Chicago Office Factory
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER
Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

Williamson, O.—I have two helpers
now and we are all busy, and of course
Grain Dealers Journal comes in for its
share of the credit, for it is a great help
with the many discussions of problems
peculiar to this business and the store of
accurate information in each number.—
Williamson Exchange, C. B. Hammond.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Patterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.

HICKOK ELEVATORS

Construction Co.
MINNEAPOLIS

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

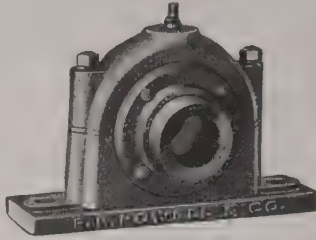
620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

ESTABLISHED
IN 1879OVER
50 YEARS
IN BUSINESS**Better "Get Your Bearings"**

— EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES —

Now Before the Grain Starts Moving

IT takes just a little forethought to be ready for any emergency. Most delays are unnecessary. Most breakdowns can be easily prevented. Better check your elevator equipment now—see what you need before the grain starts moving.

ASK FOR CATALOG

— And Manufacturer's Discount Sheet —

We sent you our "Yellow Book"—a reliable guide to have in your office. If your copy didn't reach you—write for it; it's YOURS.

R.R. HOWELL & CO.
 MINNEAPOLIS MINN.
Ain't It The Truth?

"It's easy to convince yourself that your troubles are greater than those of other people" and the Elevator Superintendent who is obliged to operate his elevator without the

Zeleny Thermometer System

needs no further evidence of his troubles to convince anyone storing grain that he has lots of trouble, but he won't receive much sympathy from the Elevator Superintendents who have the

Zeleny Thermometer System

for they don't have the same troubles and know that if the Superintendent passing out the self pity stuff would insist on having his bins equipped with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

his greatest troubles would be over and his nights be restful, his days shorter and his work a pleasure. All mill and elevator owners are interested in saving money and making working conditions as easy and pleasant as possible consistent with economy, why not suggest the

Zeleny Thermometer System

to your President and let him make inquiry of those who have it? He will be surprised and so will you. Our Catalog No. 6 contains a list of users all of whom have more than one installation. If you want a catalogue or want your President to have one our address is

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
 542 S. Dearborn St.
 CHICAGO, ILL.

UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error.

Code is 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather \$3.00; paper \$1.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Scale and Credit Tickets

This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of white bond paper, size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, machine perforated for easy removal of tickets; 100 leaves yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bus. \$..... Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Order Form 51. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS**Simple—Complete—Safe**

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

CONTACT SPRAY

A Superior Insecticide

Kills Moths, weevil and vermin in warehouses, feed-plants and food plants.

For spraying bags and packages of grain and food products.

An efficient insecticide for all storage plants.

Evaporates cleanly.

Leaves no odor or no stain.

Please let us send you detailed information and prices on CONTACT SPRAY.

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WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lightning Rods
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Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
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Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	{ Oil Engine
Car { Puller	Power { Motors
{ Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	{ Truck
Conveying Machinery	Scales { Hopper
Distributor	{ Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating { Machine
Elevator Leg	{ Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Separator
Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Mixer { Dry	{ Steel or Zinc
{ Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
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Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



SPEED

Anti-friction bearings are proving a boon to elevator owners in the wheat belt where speed in handling grain is often more important than buying margin. Necessity thus often compels the installation of the first set of anti-friction bearings; other sets follow as the result of demonstrated worth.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

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1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LIVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn.

W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.

W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S.D.

E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS

thousands of dollars worth of property annually.

Buildings properly protected are safe.

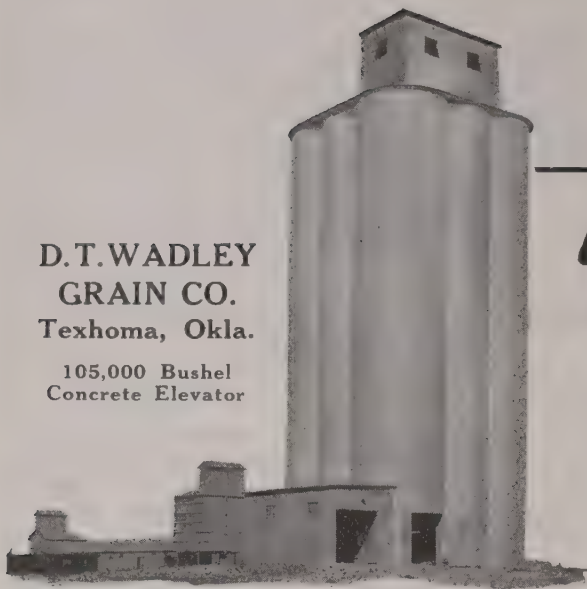
Ask Your Mill Mutual Insurance Office for Details of Construction and Insurance Savings

Or address the

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 E. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.



D.T. WADLEY
GRAIN CO.
Texhoma, Okla.

105,000 Bushel
Concrete Elevator

They Built for the Future

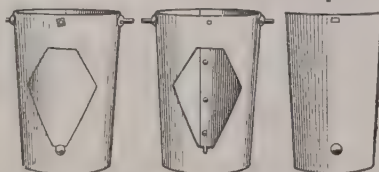
This up-to-the-minute fireproof elevator of 105,000 bushels capacity was staunchly built for the future. Modern in every way it contains only the best equipment that can be had.

A Kewanee *All-Steel Truck Lift* is installed in each of the two drive ways—insuring quick, safe handling of the heavy-

est trucks during the entire life of the elevator.

For just as the first Kewanee Lifts built are capable of handling the heavy loads coming into elevators today—so will the present *improved* Kewanee be big and strong enough to handle the even heavier loads of the future.

Save the cost of whole new spouts



Kewanee Renewable Bottom Grain Spout

When a bottom wears out slip in a new one. If you wear out a set of bottoms every year the replacement cost would be very little—bottoms for 8" size and smaller cost only about 37½ cents each. Each Kewanee section is guaranteed to wear out 12 bottoms. Order one on trial.

A Kewanee Truck Lift is a complete outfit—built, assembled and tested in our own factory (not one that must be assembled, on the job, at extra expense).

It's strength and dependability are "built in"—not at all dependent on skillful, careful installation.

And it is *fully guaranteed* by the pioneer builders of All-Steel, Roller Bearing, Pneumatic Truck Dumping Equipment—a concern with 20 years of experience. No chance for a Kewanee to become an orphan.

Get the true facts from any authorized Kewanee representative. Or direct from us.

Kewanee Implement Company 1591 Burlington Ave., Kewanee, Ill.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Kansas City (Distributors for the Southwest)
AMERICAN MCHY. & SUPPLY CO. Omaha (Distributors for Nebraska)

Kewanee

ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Elevator and feed business for sale at a bargain if taken soon. James Graff, Havensville, Kans.

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MINN.—Elevator, Grist Mill, Feed and Coal Business for sale. Elec. equipped. Address 64E3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL IOWA—15,000 bu. elvtr. for sale. Manager's residence in connection. In best of grain territory. Address 64J23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—3,000 bus. elevator for sale. No competition, good roads, best of grain territory, handles 150 to 200,000 bus. For particulars write 64H12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OKLA.—15,000 bu. iron-clad elevator for sale. Electric; sheller; feed mill; in a good wheat territory; also have a good feed and coal business. Write Farmers Union Exchange, Weatherford, Okla.

WEST CENTRAL OHIO elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. capacity; electric power; fully equipped, including hammer mill; handles variety of sidelines; no competition. Address 64B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—20,000 bus. elevator for sale. Equipped with grinding and cleaning machinery, electric power. Excellent for retail business. Located in one of foremost dairy centers. Address 64G1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SO. COLORADO—30,000 bus. elevator and feed mill, in the best agricultural section in U. S. Must sell to settle an estate. Doing a good business. Wonderful climate for T. B. or Asthmatic people. Soft artesian water. If interested write M. Sondles, Center, Colo.

MEADE, KANS.—Elevator for sale. Excellent, very large trade territory. Will bear investigation. Now in operation by us and has been for 11 years. Would not sell but for other business that commands my attention. Write Mr. T. S. Moffett, % Moffett Live Stock Com. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS—For sale at bargain, good elevator at excellent wheat point at Hardtner, Kans., end of Mo. Pac. branch. Frame iron-clad, truck dump, truck scale, electric motor, 8,000 bu. capacity. Ware-room attached, office and coal bins detached. At \$5,500, possession July 1st. Inquire of John H. Probst, owner, Arkansas City, Kans., or Art Wetz, Hardtner, Kans.

THIS AD WILL APPEAR BUT ONCE
Have a 25,000 bu. elevator at Fairmont, Minn., for sale. (No trades.) Ten ton Fairbanks dump scale installed; large hopper scale; re-shingled and painted four years ago; 7½ h.p. motor; Hall distributor; car dump; both pits clear; loads good. If not sold expect to open August 1st, 1930. Address George S. Livermore, Fairmont, Minn.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILL.—Good elvtr. for sale in town handling 550,000 bus. grain annually. Write 64G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

CENTRAL PART OF IND.—12,000 bus. elvtr. for sale. Electric power; feed; coal; tile. Good town and country. Two railroads. Write 64H6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Grain elevator for sale. Capacity 36,000 bu. One Flat House, 18,000 bu. Coal Sheds. Address Arvid Anderson, Secy., Erwin Grain Co., Erwin, So. Dak.

KANSAS—Iron clad cribbed grain elvtr. for sale; good scales; coal sheds; office building; house practically new; big territory. Price \$4,000. Write or wire Box 26, Galatia, Kans.

TWO ELEVATORS for sale in small town 60 miles south of Chicago in good grain territory. No competition; also coal and sideline business. Address 64J14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

COLORADO—Malt plant elevator for sale or rent. Storage capacity 125,000 bu., conveyors, motors, kiln floors, steam heated, side track. Sacrifice to settle estate. Address J. Ford, Box 632, Longmont, Colorado.

ILLINOIS—25,000 bu. iron-clad elec. elvtr. for sale; new truck, dump, truck scale; loading scale. Good condition; coal business and sidelines. Priced right. Terms reas. Write 64J15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale. New 10-ton type S. Fairbanks Truck scale; new Kewanee air dump with steel hopper. Price \$5,000. Address 64H10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—30,000 bu. elvtr. for sale. Elec. power; good equipment; large amount of grain handled; small expenses; no competition; good money maker. It will pay you to investigate. Write 64J25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

OHIO elevator for sale; 12,000 bus. capacity; in heart of real grain and feed territory; iron-clad. In little town with two railroads; only elevator in town; doing real business. Must sell account of health. Address 64G5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

KANSAS—15,000 bus. elevator, feed warehouse, coal bins for sale. Located on Larned branch Mo. Pac. in Kingman Co.; also 8,000 bus. capacity elevator, office and truck scales for sale, located on Mo. Pac. in Sumner Co. Address Box 145, Norwich, Kans.

MEADE, KANS.—15,000 bus. iron-clad elvtr. for sale. Double all steel Kewanee air lift; motor power; new bucket belt; everything A1 condition; only three elvtrs.; over a million bus. station, fine town. Write J. C. Lewis, 610 W. 58th Terrace St., Kansas City, Mo.

OHIO—Modern equipped grain elevator for sale. Large feed, seed and grinding business. About \$200,000 retail business per year. Large grain and feeding territory. Town 10,000. Best reason for selling; well worth the money. Write 64H4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL IOWA elvtr. for sale. In heart of corn belt; 55,000 bu. capacity; A-1 condition; only elvtr. in town; all gravel roads. Write 64J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

EASTERN KANS.—7,000 bu. grain and feed elevator for sale. Feed, flour, hay, coal and oil meal. Frisco R. R. Write 64F7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE elevator in Iowa. Address: Mr. Hughes, 216 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

WANT TO LEASE two to five elevators in wheat territory in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, or Panhandle of Texas for coming year by old established grain firm. Address 64B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO EXCHANGE good 210 acre farm for an elevator. Farm is ½ mile from high school, stores and churches, and 9 miles from town of 35,000 population. For information write E. A. Lewis, College Corner, O.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

WILL SELL OR TRADE—20,000 bus. elevator located at Geuda Springs, Kans., for land or city property. Write Traders Investment Co., Arkansas City, Kans., or Otto Bunch, Webb City, Okla.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL FOR SALE

MAINE—Grain mill and elevator for sale. Built recently for distributing plant for chain store business. Situated nine miles east of Portland, largest city in Maine, on Maine Central Railroad, with milling-in-transit privilege. Big field to work in; great opportunity. Reason for selling, illness. If interested, write owner, F. W. Shaw, 36 Mt. Vernon Ave., Augusta, Maine.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4¼x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MALONE, N. Y.—Retail and wholesale flour and feed business for sale. Fine dairy section. Located on line of railroad, full equipment, grinder, mixer, corn cracker, etc. Washburn Milling Co., Malone, N. Y.

TOWANDA, PA.—For sale or rent. Approximately three acres land on L. V. R. R., private siding on property. Three-story heavy timber construction building, 79' X 123'; 2-story brick building, 20' X 80'; 2-story brick building, 35' X 35', suitable storage-in-transit warehouse or factory purposes. Box 70, Towanda, Pa.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HELP WANTED

MANAGER WANTED immediately at country grain, lumber, feed station. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Company, Sycamore, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN MILL machinery house manufacturing several highly saleable specialties desires capable man well acquainted with southwestern grain trade to represent in southwest on commission basis. Address 64J21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

30-H.P. WATSON Motor for sale; 220-V., 3-Phase, 60-Cy., 1160 rev. ball bearing; compensator. Fine condition. Used little. Make best offer. B. A. Suttles, Blanchester, Ohio.

3-PHASE, 60-CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS

60-h.p., 1800 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
50-h.p., 1200 or 900 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
40-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
30-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
25-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
Many others. All speeds and sizes.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain buyer, anywhere. 20 years' experience; can take entire charge. Address 64J16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL Elevator Manager with several yrs. exper., now open for position. Thoroughly competent. Best references and bond. Write 64H9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator, farmers or line company. Prefer Iowa or Illinois. Can give best of references and bond; 20 years' experience. Write E. J. Funk, Garden City, Kans.

COMPETENT MAN with yrs. of practical exper. wants position managing farmers elvtr. Mont. preferred. Understand all sidelines that fit in with country warehousing; familiar with Federal warehouse; accountant and bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 202, Genesee, Ida.

WANTED POSITION as manager of elvtr. line or in buying or selling end for grain or milling company. Expert grain accountant; single; 15 yrs.' exper. in all departments of grain business. Excellent refs. and bond. Write 64J22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO EXPERIENCED MEN desiring change in location, want position as manager and bookkeeper for line company or farmers elevator. Years of experience in grain, coal, and usual side lines; know hedging and merchandising of grain, and can keep own set of books. Best of references from employers. Parties wanting reliable service and not wishing to experiment with inexperience, write 64J27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Soft Feed Scale for sale. Capacity three to six 100-lb. bags per minute. In excellent condition. Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One Fairbanks Automatic grain weighing scale; 240 pound dumps; 1,000 bushels per hour. Address W. Quackenbush, Independence, Wis.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One 4 bu. capacity Richardson automatic scale. Reason for selling not enough capacity; installing a 10 bu. Richardson now. If interested write us. Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Voda, P. O., Collyer, Kans., Alfred Rensmeyer, Mgr.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Scale wanted, 6 bu. hopper, or larger. State if hand or self-comp. type, how long used, if now set up and can be seen working or why not in use, and lowest price. Rudloff Grain Co., Steen, Minn.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP—Fairbanks Morse 10-h.p. kerosene engine; run about 3 months; sell on terms. Write John Inghram, Walsh, Colo.

ENGINES WANTED

A COLUMBUS Engine wanted. Either 8, 10 or 12-h.p. In fair running order. State price. C. P. Greeningl, Mackinaw, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 South LaSalle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

MACHINES FOR SALE

NO. 7 CLIPPER SEED MILL for sale. Used very little. Write U. J. Cover Seed Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

Noye 20th Century 9x24 Six Roll Mills with ball bearings and one extra pair of rolls. Used mills in the best of condition. Also a number of second-hand 9x24 extra rolls, elevator buckets, conveyors and mill supplies. R. K. Noye, 285 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ball Bearing Hangers. Pillow Blocks and Pulleys. Reasonable. Transmission Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill.

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Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANT used motor-driven feed grinder. Capacity one ton per hour. What have you? A. M. Markuson, Edgar, Mont.

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WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

Another Dog Deceived by His Shadow



Naturally Every Dog Wants Both Bones
With Apologies to Tribune & Times, Ames, Ia.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 3200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 lbs.

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Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

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All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
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Grain Dealers Journal
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER ELEVATOR IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES SKF BEARINGS

KISMET EQUITY EXCHANGE

Equipped with the
highest priced
Bearing in the World



“NO WORRIES AT NIGHT ABOUT FIRE WITH SKF ON THE JOB,” SAYS MR. BROWN

FIRE! Last month we played up this enemy of the grain elevator operator and one of his principal hirelings . . . the plain bearing. Now we have a letter from the manager of an elevator which paints a pleasant picture and shows how important SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearings are in eliminating this menace and hazard from your properties. Mr. J. W. Brown of the Kismet Equity Exchange, writes:

“We equipped our elevator three years ago with SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearings and have not had a warm bearing since that time and we handle from 200,000 bushels to a half million a year.

“We are very much enthused over SKF Self-Aligning Bearings and think they should be put

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EQUIPPED WITH THE HIGHEST PRICED BEARING IN THE WORLD

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GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World, formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MAY 14, 1930

FRIENDLY relations with the competing dealer are conducive to sound sleep at night and a balance in the bank.

DIRECT routing of drafts with B/L may save demurrage on a car at destination, and if the shipper's local banker does not understand this it is the duty of the shipper to enlighten him.

THE DIRECTORS of the Chicago Board of Trade are to be commended for the promptness with which they acted in making car lots on track a good delivery on May contracts, thereby easing up the elevator situation to the advantage of all concerned.

LOCAL MEETINGS of grain dealers in Kansas during the past month have been so well attended as to inspire confidence in association workers. Besides the farmers and regular grain dealers there has been an attendance of bankers and professors thru whom the educational effect should be most salutary.

INSERTION in contract for the sale of wheat of meaningless words copied from some form adapted to another line of business can only have the effect of providing a loophole for one of the parties to back out of the deal. A dealer at Palmyra, Neb., recently learned this to his cost, his leniency in not insisting upon prompt delivery of the grain contributing to his defeat in the courts.

WEEVIL come to life at this season of the year and it behooves every elevator operator to watch the contents of his bins to check this loss.

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE in its Bulletin of April 10, said higher wheat and corn prices "seemed probable within the next 30 days." The price of May wheat at Kansas City was then \$1.05¾ and of May corn, 83¾ cents. On May 10 the price of May wheat was 94 cents and of May corn 74½. Price predictions just now are perilous.

STORING GRAIN for farmers has always been unsatisfactory and unprofitable for country elevator operators, yet competition seems to drive dealers to continue to permit farmer patrons to use their storage facilities for speculating on their holdings. Invariably the dealers who have so favored their farmer customers have met with many unexpected disputes and losses and few recognitions by the farmers of the service rendered. The difference recited in "Asked-Answered" this number should serve as a warning to others.

THE GENERAL CAMPAIGN against the chain store and its cash-and-carry methods has convinced buyers generally that their favorite merchant can afford to sell them on a much narrower margin if they will but pay cash and carry their own purchases. It would seem that the time is particularly appropriate for grain dealers handling sidelines of merchandise to fortify their business by refusing to extend credit. Then they will be able to work on a margin narrow enough to meet the competition of the chain stores. No merchant can afford to borrow money at the bank with which to buy merchandise and then sell it on long-time credit unless he charges extra for the bookkeeping, billing and collecting.

CHANGING THE NAME of the state grain dealers' associations to include feed shows the country elevator operators' recognition of a collateral line that has invariably proven profitable where the elevator man has made a survey of costs before establishing his charge for grinding. The union laborers of the cities have developed such a strong appetite for chicken and turkey that the grain farmer has found it more profitable to devote his acres and labors to the production of meats, so he is using more of his grain products in the form of ground feeds. At the present writing the Farm Board has not attempted to engage either in the handling or grinding of feeds, so grain dealers generally are more disposed to put in a full line of mill feeds as well as a feed grinder. The organization of another district feed dealers' association in Ohio and the change in the name of the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n is but a reflection of the tendency of the elevator man generally to give more time and attention to the feed business. The Farm Board seems determined to kill our export grain trade.

WITHDRAWAL OF the Pegged Price and the "loan" or gift makes membership in the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its regionals of doubtful value to co-operatives, some of whom paid \$100 to \$150 cash or signed notes for \$1,000 to \$2,000, just to take advantage of the pegged price. Were they bunkoed?

THE DECISION, May 6, of the Newark, N. J., court that a brokerage firm could not recover from a customer who had dealt on margin because the collateral of \$7,000 on trades amounting to \$400,000 showed that they were in effect gambling again proves the lack of understanding by the courts. The assumption that the amount of the margin determines the legitimacy of the transaction is erroneous. A trade is a legitimate speculation when the gain or loss is determined by cause and effect, supply and demand, purchase and sales as on the grain and stock exchanges. A gamble is a transfer of funds by an event purely fortuitous such as the cast of a die, the flip of a coin, or the turn of a card. It is immaterial to the legitimacy of the transaction whether the parties are dealing for cash or on credit.

MILLERS AND GRAIN SHIPPERS generally are decidedly in favor of the Strong Bill which would protect their funds collected by a distant bank from the receiver's hands, yet the bill has not been given that vigorous support which it merits from those who have suffered so many losses during recent years of funds collected by banks which immediately fail. One South Dakota shipper who has used the services of the American Railway Express Co. quite extensively recommends all shippers to use the express company until the solvent banks awaken to the situation and insist upon all funds collected being treated as trust funds separate from the assets of the bank. Our South Dakota correspondent says he has never had a bit of trouble nor lost a cent. His plan is worth trying.

THE GOVERNMENT'S Wheat Advisory Com'te which is charged by law with the task of fixing the price of wheat for the benefit of the small minority of producers at the expense of the more numerous consumers has an up-hill job in the face of the buyers' market in all other commodities. How can the Government Wheat Board push up the price of wheat when everything else is falling? For example, copper sold last year at 22 cents, was held at 18 cents, reduced two weeks ago to 14 and on May 6 to 12½ cents per pound. And on May 6 sugar sold at the lowest price in 30 years. What the president of the leading copper company said to his stockholders at a recent meeting exactly expressed the present situation in wheat. He said "A great deal of business is being held back. It is not so much the lack of ability to buy as it is the unwillingness." The wheat consumer abroad and at home knows that the Federal Government has a \$500,000,000 gun aimed at him and he is retreating to the trenches.

EUROPEAN buyers are sustaining the wheat market against the bearish results of the Farm Board's accumulations. During the past few weeks European markets have not kept pace with the decline in the United States. Should this continue independent dealers will have a better outlet than the Farm Board for their wheat.

WHILE OUR GOVERNMENT is threatening to withhold aid from wheat growers if they do not cut the acreage, the government of Australia is cooperating with the banks in that country for a seed loan of about a million dollars, in the hope that an increase of at least a million acres may be sown. All of the grain produced will enter into competition with North American exports in the European markets.

NORTHWESTERN wheat growers are so supremely confident of their ability to run their own business that they are always ready for a scrap with any marketing agency, even government. Now the chairman of the Farmers' Union has challenged the manager of the government's Northwest Grain Corporation to a debate, as to which organization has the exclusive privilege of distributing the expected government pie, but the latter declined, to the disgust of those who would like to have the special privilege exposed.

ALTHO the Iowa Supreme Court in *Lamis v. Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.*, reported elsewhere, held in favor of the confirmation of trade, this does not establish the principle that "silence gives consent." Plaintiff could not prevail in any event, as, if the confirmation governed, he was bound to accept Des Moines inspection; or if he relied on the oral contract, as he did, he could not recover. When dealing with feeders and small interior consumers who may not be familiar with the customs of the trade, in order to avoid misunderstanding, it is advisable to specify such details as weights and grades early in the negotiations, and not leave this important matter to the final confirmation. Buyers will do well to read the confirmation before paying draft.

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS in different sections of the land are bitterly opposed to the politicians' attempted interference with their business, and some have written vitriolic letters to the local newspapers denouncing the Farm Board and its attempted interference with the marketing of their products. Newspapers generally have published many articles against the government's excursion into business, and many of the newspapers have published cartoons reflecting their opposition to the government's interference with business. Now that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has also denounced the Farm Board activities, more vigorous protests will emanate from all sources, including farmers who have more confidence in their own ability to market their products than in the methods of the politicians.

CORN GROWERS who can and will grow 120 bushels per acre, have a production cost of 22 cents per bushel, up to husking time, according to figures compiled by the Ohio Extension Service. Yield per acre in that state, has, during the past half dozen years, ranged from 26 to 48 bus. per acre, and the average during this period was 37. Suppose there should be an acreage limitation on corn in Ohio, would yield still stay where it has been in recent years or would it be stepped up, through proper cultural methods to the 60, 80, 120 or 160 bus. per acre records being hung up by hundreds of Ohio farmers? The answer is of course easy.

THE UNANIMOUS disapproval of the various activities of the Farm Board by the different speakers appearing before the grain dealers associations is in harmony with the vigorous denouncements made by the leaders in every other line of trade affected by its activities. Business men generally are bitterly opposed to the government engaging in any line of business, and especially their own line of business. The conceit of the average politician who thinks he can conduct any business better than those who have devoted their lives to the given line is convincing evidence of their complete lack of understanding of the methods and practices in vogue. Grain dealers generally fully recognize the inability of politicians to solve any business problem, and merchants actively interested in the welfare of their farmer patrons are slowly convincing them that the enforcement of the Grain Marketing Act is doing the grain grower more harm than good.

Trade Rules

The Federal Trade Commission has set its stamp of approval upon trade rules submitted to it by a number of industries. There is always a hearing or a series of them and usually quite a few changes are made as a result of the Commission's suggestions.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Commission cannot approve any rule which would be in violation of our anti-trust laws, and even if it did, such approval would not serve as an immunity bath if some merchant or manufacturer was haled into court for doing things clearly prohibited by the law. There are even those who say the Commission has absolutely no authority to approve trade agreements when the result is substantially to fix prices. These people are urging that the anti-trust laws be so amended that the words "in restraint of trade," should be deemed to mean "only such restraint of trade as, having due regard to the interest of producers, workers, and consumers, shall be to the detriment of the public." They are also urging that specific authority, through necessary legislation, be conferred upon the Federal Trade Commission to approve trade rules, such approval to serve as a safeguard against court action.

Protein Legislation

The bill which would provide for the establishment of Federal protein testing laboratories "where needed," is still wending its tortuous way through Congress. There is some objection to it, upon the part of those states that are now making protein tests. There is also some objection, though feeble, by the grain trade.

As the bill is said to have the approval of the U. S. D. A. (and it naturally would have), the Bureau of the Budget and of President Hoover, its sponsors, are expecting its passage during the closing days of the present session. If the men in the grain trade don't want to be forced to buy all wheat upon the basis of its protein content, they had better get busy.

As everyone knows, protein determination requires a high degree of technical skill and even then there are frequent differences in results announced on the same grain by different laboratories. Methods of sampling and of shipping are responsible for some of these, and the purity of chemical reagents and the human element are responsible for some more.

Differences between state and Federal grading results, already a very sore spot in some markets, would be multiplied a hundred times, under the proposed measure.

The Chain Store

It is said by many men in the different retail trades that the advent of the chain store has revolutionized methods of doing business. People have largely become accustomed to much display advertising in which prices are quoted; price tickets are to be found everywhere in such stores; people make their own deliveries, and credit is not asked for and not expected. Quick turn-over and relatively small profits are guiding principles, and quantity purchases directly from producers give opportunity for "bargains," that are the despair of some of the independents.

Thousands of country elevator operators are handling various side lines and an inspection of a good many of their plants indicates that some of them might profit very substantially by adopting several of the chain store practices.

People generally, do not expect a dealer to make no profit. They realize that he must make money on what he sells or he must quit selling. They know he is sometimes prone to lower the quality or to give short weight when he offers products at less than their established price.

Attractive displays; clean quarters; good illumination; fair prices, and quick courteous service, coupled with a genuine interest in, and a desire to have the friendship of the customer, are all certainly worth while, and finally all of this is said without any intention to "preach."

THE FARM Board's loss on the wheat bot at the pegged price may convince the would-be dictators that the law of supply and demand has not been repealed or amended.

Lightning Time

Springtime is lightning time. Then it is that this phenomenon of nature gets in the most of its devastating work.

As everyone knows, elevators, because of their unusual height and isolation and because, also, their contents tends to attract electricity, are "struck," perhaps more frequently than any other class of buildings. If they are properly rodged, or if iron clad and they are properly bonded and grounded, no harm comes.

If, however, they are not protected, the vivid, jagged streak of fire, running all the way from the top to the bottom of the structure, nearly always means a bad fire and it frequently means the loss of both building and contents. It may also mean the financial ruin of the owner.

As correct installation of lightning rods on wooden buildings or proper bonding and grounding on iron clad ones, affords about 100 per cent protection and reduce insurance rates it would seem unwise, not to take the necessary precaution. "One strike" may put the most successful grain dealer completely out of business.

Exporting Farm Board Wheat as Flour

The plan of the Farm Board to enlist the support of U. S. millers in helping the Farmers National Grain Corp'n and the Wheat Stabilization Corp'n to dispose of this country's surplus wheat as flour, has not thus far been productive of results. There have been times when prices have been as much as 5 cents a bushel under relative quotations for wheat in domestic merchandising channels and then there have been times when the difference was less than a cent.

Even the extreme, however, has not been enough to offset the lower range of prices quoted by other exporting countries to say nothing about the difference in ocean rates on flour as against wheat.

What may eventually be possible remains to be seen. Conditions may change and if figures generally accepted are to be given credence, supplies of wheat and of flour in other exporting countries, except Canada, are becoming quite limited.

What the European millers may eventually say or do, is another one of the unsolved problems. They will naturally resent and try to combat our efforts to export only flour, and if we persist in our determination to follow this plan, this year, it is pretty safe to say that they will make strenuous efforts to beat us, not only this year, but also in the years that are to come.

Another angle is added to the problem by the proposal of Congress to prohibit our millers from grinding bonded Canadian wheat. We have been regularly sending some flour thus produced, to Europe and much of it to Cuba, and some of this trade will undoubtedly go to Canadian millers if the new tariff bill cuts off this privilege.

Fireworks in Washington

As was expected, the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., afforded an ideal setting for "touching off" some of the "fireworks," made during the past several months by friends and foes of the Agricultural Marketing Act. As a result, some mean epithets were tossed around, some of the speakers lost their tempers, and resolutions were finally adopted, calling for repeal of provisions in the Marketing Act, which authorize the use of public funds "for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies."

Passing such resolutions, however, does not automatically mean that Congress will change the law. They merely serve to call forcefully to the attention of the people generally, just how far our lawmakers have gone in their socialistic activities. An aroused public sentiment can force the change, but people generally are forgetful and indifferent unless they "feel the sting of the lash," and if the men in the grain and allied trades are to do their share in the fight, they must get busy at once, and then they must keep busy.

Undoubtedly some general organization will be formed for the purpose of rallying the forces and providing a unified plan of procedure. This organization will provide the officers for this new economic army, but millions of privates will be necessary, and the battle cry might well be: A successful agriculture, but not a subsidized one.

The Raisin Pool

Advocates of pool marketing of farm commodities who have pointed with great enthusiasm to the success of that idea as worked out by the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Ass'n of California have been under the painful necessity of putting a muffler on such talks.

If there ever were ideal conditions for the pool marketing of a product, the raisin producers seemingly had them. The raisin grapes were all grown in a relatively small area. They were grown by hundreds of vineyardists, each producing a comparatively small quantity. They had to be processed. There were many culls and much valuable refuse that called for extensive and expensive operation if these elements of value were to be reclaimed. There was a demand for a standard quality and a standard package.

These and other favorable circumstances made a most unique setting for the appearance of the "Sun-Maid," and for a time she flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. As a matter of fact, it is said that her prosperity was the cause of all of her troubles. High profits for the growers caused such an expansion of production that markets were glutted, sales costs became an unbearable burden, millions were borrowed, a receivership is threatened, and the Farm Board has been called upon for more help.

Unsuccessful efforts were made by the ass'n to get the growers to curtail production, but they, like the growers of most other

agricultural products, want the other fellows to do the cutting, with over-production the inevitable result of price stimulation. It seems altogether too bad, but the working of the old law of supply and demand has wrecked many pools.

Overbidding for Grain

In these days of hard roads and auto trucks the average farmer usually has the choice of three or four stations at which he can sell his grain. A difference of half a dozen miles adds practically nothing to his hauling charge and takes only a few minutes more of his time. He frequently uses the telephone to get quotations and he gets the terminal market prices over the radio.

Many country elevator managers, because they are aware of these conditions, are prone to overbid for grain, especially if they need another truckload or two to fill out a car, or if they think the market is due for a rise. They take a chance, and all too often, they lose.

Naturally there are emergencies that justify overbidding and then it needs no apology. Overbidding, however, simply for the sake of taking the business away from the other fellow, or to "keep the wheels turning," simply ties up money, wears out machinery and leads to red entries in the ledger. The wise operator does not engage in that kind of cutthroat competition.

A Bit of Ancient History

In view of the present price of wheat and the prediction by some of those in the trade that it will go to 75 cents this fall, some figures taken from an old ledger of the Franken Grain Co. of Norborne, Mo., and dated July 27, 1894, may prove interesting. These figures show that between July 20 and 25 of that year Henry Kalanka, Sr., delivered 7 loads of wheat to the elevator at Palemon, Mo., totaling 271 bus. and 50 pounds, and that he was paid for the grain at a rate of 38 cents per bus.

From these figures it is seen that his average load was about 39 bus., each load bringing him about \$14.82, and his check for all of the grain he then sold, being \$103.30.

In that year the farm value of wheat as figured by the U. S. D. A. was only 49.1 cents a bus., and in the following year it was only 50.9. These two years registered the lowest farm values since the civil war, but the dollar mark was never touched until in 1916, in which year the farm value climbed to \$1.603, jumping to \$2.008 in 1917, \$2.042 in 1918, and \$2.149 in 1919.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

N. K. P. 85489 from Rankin, Ill., was set out for repairs at Ambia, Ind., May 7, leaking corn at door. Car was repaired here and picked up following day.—Ambia Grain Co., C. J. Hile, mgr.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

How Prevent Concrete Floor from Wearing?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is there any preparation that can be applied to concrete floors to keep them from wearing off and making dust?—L. Baringer.

Ans.: The Portland Cement Ass'n states that there is no way to prevent the wear by application of any mixture. The steel and iron wheels of trucks will grind away concrete or any other surface.

A correctly proportioned concrete mixture is very durable, and is almost everlasting if the steel wheels are done away with and trucks with rubber tires substituted as is now coming to be the accepted practice.

World Flaxseed Crop Situation?

Grain Dealers Journal: We would like to have the name of a company in position to furnish reliable information on the world flaxseed crop situation, particularly in the United States and South America. Is there any secretary devoted to flaxseed?—F. J. Heaslip, sec'y Purchasing Agents Ass'n of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: Crop and market conditions of flaxseed in Canada, the United States and Argentina and abroad are well covered in the weekly letter issued to the trade by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. Crop conditions and shipments also are given in the *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool, Eng.

Can Force Settlement?

Grain Dealers Journal: Last fall one of our farmer patrons brought in approximately 800 bus. of wheat, under verbal agreement to take payment basis the market any day he chose within 10 days of delivery. He played along as the market broke and at the close of the 10 days the market for wagon wheat had dropped to 97 cents.

We made out a check basis the market the last day of the open period. This he refused to accept, declaring that he would leave the wheat in our elevator and pay us storage. We are not a licensed warehouse and do no storing. We offered to return his wheat, or to ship it out to a storage elevator for his account. But this he refused.

So the matter stood, and has stood ever since. He refuses to accept check in settlement; he refuses to accept wheat of equal grade; he refuses to authorize us to ship the wheat out for his account.

What is our position? Can we force settlement and collect our handling charges? Or can we compel the farmer to accept wheat of a like grade and kind?—Otto Wilhelm, Nebraska.

Ans.: In conformity with the oral agreement the dealer owes the farmer for the wheat on the basis of the market at the last day of the period. The wheat now belongs to the buyer; and the money in payment is being held for the farmer subject to his call for same. The buyer is not obligated to pay interest on the money so held; and neither can the buyer charge storage on grain that changed hands on the 10th day. Buyer can not force settlement. All he can do is to hold the money until called for, whatever handling charges agreed upon in the oral contract being deducted. The farmer can not be compelled to accept wheat of a like grade and kind if that was not in the oral agreement. By depositing the money in the bank or otherwise investing the proceeds the dealer can draw interest and thereby profit by the farmer's vacillation.

If he has not already been notified that his wheat has been sold the farmer should be informed immediately, and of the amount to his credit in dollars.

Later the farmer will come in and demand settlement based on the price when hauled or at a later price if the market advances; but if he tries to start suit his lawyer will advise him against it, since there is nothing in writing to prove that settlement was to be made as alleged by the farmer.

Freight Rates in 1884?

Grain Dealers Journal: I want to know the cost of shipment of grain to New York in 1884 or '85.—D. L. Brookie, Monon, Ind.

Ans.: In 1864 the average cost of shipping wheat from Chicago to New York all rail was 60 cents per bushel. By 1870 the freight charge had worked down to 30 cents per bushel. From 34c in 1874 it dropped to 16c in 1876. From 19c in 1880 it dropped to 13.2c in 1884, rising to 15.75c in 1887. A steady decline followed thru the years until rates reached their lowest in 1909 at 9.45c domestic. The war brot on the sharp advance to 16.8 domestic in 1920, and 20c in 1921, since which time up to the present the rate has been pegged at 18c, via all rail domestic.

The present high rates are due to causes beyond control of the railroad companies, such as high taxation, higher wages, motor truck and government waterway competition.

Canadian Peas for Feed

Grain Dealers Journal: For what purpose are Canadian peas used in commercial feeds? Have they any merits over other varieties?—John Williams, Worthington, Ia.

Ans.: Peas are a high protein, vegetable food, seldom used in commercial feeds because of price. Formulas can ordinarily be prepared at lower cost with other ingredients. Sometimes they are used for pasture, alone or in combination with rape or other crops, for pigs.

The principal use of peas among commercial feed manufacturers is in pigeon feeds, particularly feeds for homing pigeons. Peas are slow to digest and are reported to "stay with" the birds longer than some other feeds.

Little if any difference is manifest in the feeding value of Canadian peas as compared to other varieties of domestic origin.

The Nation's Tax Muddle

In an address before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington May 1 Fred W. Sargent, pres. of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., touched upon the harmful effect of government engaging in business.

"Finally, if we are to hold down the Federal tax burden and prevent its further rapid growth, it is essential that the government keep out of private business and avoid taxing all the people in order that it may carry on private business in competition with some of the people.

"It will be a sad day for America when our government uses its great powers and unlimited resources to compete in business with its own citizens. And this is so whether it goes into business openly, frankly and directly, or under the pretext of a by-product of some government function. The government in business can confiscate the property of its citizens by destroying the business of its competitors. Such a policy is not only morally wrong, but it is economically wrong. It takes the citizens' money through the process of taxation and uses it to destroy his own business. It violates the Constitution which prohibits the taking of property without compensation. It uses the power and resources of government to destroy or materially lessen and interfere with the business of another.

"It may be that this Constitutional violation cannot be reached through judicial process in the light of the judicial amendments that have already been made to our constitution. The fact remains that it is confiscation nevertheless, and under no circumstances ought it be indulged in by a supposedly just government. Not only does all past experience tell us that it is costly to the taxpayer, but a little practical common sense emphasizes the danger that lurks in such a policy."

Farm Board Activities

LEGGE it is expected will be renamed as chairman for the full term of six years.

HARRY A. FELTUS has announced that his co-operative farmers northwest grain corporation will affiliate with the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn.

BRANCH OFFICES of the Farmers National Grain Corporation will be established at Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Buffalo, N. Y., and at a Pacific Coast point.

WOOL merchants are bitterly opposed to the Farm Board scheme as a rank invasion of their rights and as economically unsound, and therefore harmful eventually to the wool grower.

THE MINNESOTA Wheat Growers Co-operative Ass'n will shortly consider withdrawing from the Northwest Grain Ass'n, affiliated with the Federal Farm Board, says L. R. Roberts, treas. It is not known whether the decision of the Government not to "buy" any more wheat at the "loan" value figures in the secession.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Kansas-Colorado Grain Warehouse Corporation has been organized as a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to erect elevators at country points. The pres. is H. E. Witham of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, Kansas City, and the sec'y is John Vesceky of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n, Kansas City.

ELEVEN co-operatives withdrew May 6 from the organization meeting of the National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n at Chicago, stating that the plan of organization was unsound and opposed to the principles of co-operation. Those withdrawing are the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Companies of Chicago; National Stockyards, Kansas City, Denver, St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha, St. Paul and Wichita; the Central Co-operative Ass'n of St. Paul; the Equity Co-operative Ass'n of Milwaukee and the Missouri Farmers' Ass'n Livestock Commission of Springfield, Mo.

WALTER I. BEAM, who served as controller of the \$500,000,000 U. S. Grain Corporation thruout its wartime and later existence, has been appointed treasurer of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. At the conclusion of his work with the U. S. Grain Corporation Mr. Beam came to Chicago as a representative of a group of New York and Chicago banks to take charge of a group of grain companies then in financial difficulties, also becoming vice-pres. and treas. of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. His experience in the financing and operation of country and terminal elevators and in the exporting of grain has been unusually broad.

Threats of government engaging in all kinds of business under the Farm Relief Act has so disturbed manufacturing and shipping that a great many box cars are idle, and are available to the government in which to store its wheat after the elevators have been filled, and before election Pres. Hoover declared in favor of More Business in Government and less Government in business. How inconsistent.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Denounces Government in Business

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States many questions of broad national interest usually are considered, but this year the matter of government in business overshadowed all other topics before the convention.

Bankers, railroad men, and merchants in other lines are beginning to see the menace to themselves of government agencies trading in commodities as inaugurated by the Farm Board in wheat.

Action by the Chamber against government interference with trade was precipitated by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, whose councilor, C. T. Stevenson, had prepared a resolution against this activity, as published in the Journal Apr. 23, page 525, for presentation to the convention.

A defense for government in business was made by Alexander Legge, Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde, Rep. Fort of New Jersey, and John Brandt of the Land O' Lakes Creameries.

Daniel A. Millett, investment banker and stockman of Denver, Colo., condemned the Farm Marketing Act as a fantastic dream. Spokesmen for many other industries joined in denouncing the Act as an attempt on the part of the government to enter into competition with private industry using public money for that purpose.

The following resolution was thereupon adopted without serious opposition:

We reaffirm the earlier declarations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States made through referendum vote of its membership upon a carefully matured report of a representative committee, in supporting the principle that the producers of agricultural commodities should have the benefits which co-operative marketing of their products along sound economic lines can confer; in pointing out that all agricultural credit requirements could be met by full development and adaptation of existing credit facilities to local and commodity needs, rather than by the creation of new credit facilities; and in advocating a federal farm board to assist agricultural producers and their organizations in solving the problems peculiar to agriculture.

The legislation which was enacted in June, 1929, was in contravention of the Chamber's proposals in its provision of new credit facilities in the form of large sums of money from the public treasury to be used under the Act as the Farm Board might decide. During the business crisis of some magnitude which has occurred during the last six months these funds have been brought into use in various ways.

We recognize the emergency considerations which may have impelled this resort to the federal treasury, but the experience which has been gained now permits an appraisal both as to immediate effect and long-range results.

The anticipated benefits to the farming interest as a whole have not been realized. On the contrary there has been impairment of the marketing structure and prevention of support which otherwise would have been given to the marketing of agricultural products which were affected by the use of public monies. Without benefit to agriculture there has been imposed unbearable hardship upon business enterprises unable to maintain their position against discriminatory competition from the government.

We accordingly express our continued opposition to the use of government funds in providing capital for the operation of agricultural co-operatives, and for the buying and selling of commodities for the purpose of attempted stabilization. We condemn as a permanent policy of government the employment of public funds for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies and support the proposal for an amendment of the agricultural marketing act to repeal the authority of the Federal Farm Board to use federal funds for such a purpose.

We advocate the continuance of the Federal Farm Board as a proper agency, conducted at federal expense, for the gathering and circulation of authoritative information, for ascertaining conditions of overproduction, for advice as to its prevention, and for assistance toward the solution of the numerous and important business problems affect-

ing agriculture both in production and in marketing.

We believe it is desirable to apply sober and devoted study to methods by which co-operative organizations on their own resources may find their warranted place, without the present danger of undermining marketing facilities and thus unfavorably affecting farm product prices. We therefore recommend that the Chamber with adequate preparation call a conference of wide representation, including farm co-operative leaders, to study and define measures of sound and effective aid to agriculture.

Harm Done by Farm Board in Wheat Trade

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, at the Farm Board session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Apr. 30 at Washington, said, in part:

Private enterprise engaged in marketing activities will accept philosophically its displacement if co-operative marketing justifies that displacement by the logical demonstration of superior service.

A membership attracted into co-operative organization, possibly against its individual conviction, by privileges extended only to that membership thru the use of government monies, obviously influences unduly individual opinion and is not fair as a test of superior service to the agencies of private enterprise and private capital. This really challenges the creative impulse of fair opportunity on which the whole living level of America is based.

It has also been stated here that the Farm Board emergency protection action of last October during the severe business panic only did for agriculture what industry did for itself by its protective pool. There is a very vital difference. Then men who in that panic pooled three hundred million dollars for the protection of price levels in the stock market last November did it with their own money and took their own risks. It was voluntary, and did not use the contributions of possibly protesting taxpayers in an operation which risked their contributions against their will.

I must in all fairness bear witness to the fact that the Farm Board action in establishing a loan level throughout the West last October did set a bottom under wheat which was effective for several months thereafter. But in the long view it may well be considered whether the fact that legislative authority for such use of public monies could be granted by a Congress and could be used by a government agency as price influence thru loaning, buying and selling, has tended in itself to drive out a great volume of speculative and investment buying which has been carrying by equivalent purchase the undoubted weight of farm market a hundred million of buying power of individual judgment and individual action has been repelled, because private enterprise and private investment will not enter these markets, in my judgment, alongside of the dominant government monies which can make price not the meeting point of myriad judgments on supply and demand but rather the force of administration opinion instead.

I cannot see this process go on without expressing my opinion, based on thirty years of observation and study on the influence of price and price protection, that a great marketing structure has suffered irreparable damage and if continued will be steadily undermined. It impairs credit facilities, it reduces confidence in preparation for new crop movement, it has reduced or suspended the construction of new facilities and I view with great concern the marketing structure which must meet shortly the impact of new crops.

Greatly reduced volume of trading in the grain pits of trading marts demonstrates less disposition on the part of speculators to branch out in the face of the governmental interference with natural prices and price laws.

The Government will have to take some of the posted wheat on its Chicago May contracts, and if enough grain is not soon moved out will also have to stand the loss on demurrage on cars on track delivered on its May contracts. In past years the speculators have had to stand such losses, now that Uncle Sam has turned speculator he must share that burden.

Independents Would Function Under Farm Board

The independent division of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota recently adopted unanimously the following resolutions presented by its resolutions com'tee, composed of T. E. Goulding, J. L. Barney and Andrew Robbie.

P. A. Lee, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, suggests that similar resolutions be adopted by other grain dealers ass'ns.

WHEREAS, The Independent Grain Dealers, members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, find themselves in a distressing situation, brought about by the operation of the program of the Federal Farm Board,

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n be instructed to extend an urgent invitation to all the independent grain dealers in the state to join our ass'n, and assist us in our efforts to promote our interests, be it further

RESOLVED, That it be the sense of this meeting that a petition be sent to Congress, and to individual members of Congress, to Secretary Hyde, of the United States Department of Agriculture; to Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and others, setting forth the conditions in which the independent grain dealers find themselves, thru the passage of the Capper-Volstead Act, and the operations of such Act as defined by the Federal Farm Board, and asking that such action be taken as will allow the independent grain dealers to function as an agency of the Federal Farm Board, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Sec'y of this Ass'n be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the secretaries of the grain dealers ass'ns of all the grain growing states, asking them to take similar action.

Death of C. H. Leaman

Henry Leaman, well known to grain dealers of the Northwest, died May 2 at his home in Winnipeg, Man., at the age of 60 years.

Mr. Leaman had gained his early experience with the Peavey Elevator Co., having been assistant manager under W. H. Chambers, at Minneapolis, Minn.

He was at one time general manager of the Northern Elevator Co. At the time of his death he held the position of manager of the Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Co., with which he had been identified since 1925. In 1921-22 he was pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He was highly esteemed by his fellow members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, where business was suspended May 3 while Pres. W. A. Murphy expressed sympathy for the bereaved. Mr. Leaman is survived by his wife and a married daughter, the latter residing at Calgary.



C. H. Leaman, Winnipeg, Man.
Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Would Farm Board Profit Small Farmer?

Grain Dealers Journal: There are two classes of wheat farmers in the western states, the one who seeds from fifty to a hundred acres on land valued at from \$150 to \$200 per acre, and another who is breaking out thousands of acres of ranch land valued at \$20 to \$30 an acre and growing from 1,000 to 5,000 acres with the use of tractors and combines. Practically all wheat farms in western Oklahoma and Kansas, eastern Colorado and the Panhandle of Texas are large enough for the use of the latest improved machinery which makes the cost of production very low so that wheat in these sections can be produced at a price that would mean a loss to the small farmer.

As long as it is profitable the big farmers who do not need any help will continue to turn more sod ground into wheat fields in this country and Canada. It is claimed that Canada could produce enough wheat to supply the entire world. There is plenty of available wheat land in this country to supply ourselves and a large part of Europe.

To stimulate the price in a manner that will help the small farmer will only cause an increased supply from the western cheap lands.—E. H. Linzee, state grain inspector, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Much Credit Due to Commission Merchants

Grain Dealers Journal: A meeting of the Independent Grain Dealers was held at Devils Lake, N. D., on April 22d. The meeting was well attended, there being a total of 75 present, some of whom had to drive a distance 190 miles in order to be on time for the morning session which began at 10:30 a. m.

One of the dealers who attended this meeting expressed a sentiment with reference to the commission merchant that I believe is worthy of consideration. We quote the statement in full on this particular subject:

"So far as the grain commission merchants are concerned they have been poorly represented from the beginning, when you might say the community was broke. The Commission merchants have carried the banking business of the country. They did it on confidence and they have carried their friend on a personality basis in place of a business basis. Grain shippers who could not get credit at the bank, but who had proper connections, confidence, carried him. Your friends the commission men did this. None of the local papers have ever stated the facts in the position they felt. They didn't dare state their own facts. An Independent should be strong enough to come out openly, acknowledge his position, and how he made use of the money that helped build up his community. Indirectly these men are entitled to all of the credit, but I haven't heard anything about that. I think we should keep that in sight because the banking system is being restricted to centralized buying. If you don't, you are going to be out on the rocks."

After listening to this statement at the meeting it occurred to me that it should have a larger circulation than it would ordinarily receive through our local papers. It states the case so clearly for the commission merchants who have been subject to so much unjust criticism and misrepresentation, defines the close

relationship that has existed between the farmers and the independent grain dealers. Yours truly, Chas. Tidholm, manager, Pillsbury Grain Co., Pillsbury, No. Dakota.

Combine and Farm Board Effecting Losses

Grain Dealers Journal: What can grain dealers or producers do to prevent the market being "all shot to pieces?" Under existing conditions elevator men cannot sell their wheat. This causes untold storing of grain in box cars. There is no money for other than absolutely necessary construction of storage facilities.

Further losses are suffered by producers in the Coast country who use a combine in harvesting their wheat. The grain must be dead-ripe before it can be cut and this brings a loss of about 600 lbs. per acre. Further damage is done by weed seeds being blown from the harvesting machine and scattered upon the land, where they grow again and increase the weeds on the land from year to year. When the wheat was cut with a binder, the weed seeds were confined to the straw stack.

The combine fails to eliminate all green stuff from the grain it cuts, and so a lot of this goes to the elevator where it serves to heat the grain when it is in store. This causes more losses to elevator operators through low grades, unless they are sensible and dock the grain enough to protect themselves, in which case the loss goes right on back to the producer. What will the outcome be?—J. F. Younglove, Younglove Engineering Co., Sioux City, Ia.

For Government Flour Mills and Farm Implement Factories

Grain Dealers Journal: It is reported by a press report from Washington that the Farm Board and its marketing agencies (now under the management of Geo. S. Milnor, an ex-miller of successful reputation), have been negotiating with the millers of the country (who use about 80% of our wheat crop), preparatory to making merchandise contracts for the 1930 crop, whereby the millers will be supplied with wheat for their needs as they use it at prevailing prices.

This seems like a very generous bid for the influence and co-operation of the mills, and it will mean a saving of 5c to 10c per bushel to the mill in the cost of their milling wheat.

Why should not they "fall" for it? The Stabilization Corporation under the direction of their leader will fix the price the mills will pay without being disturbed by local conditions or competition, and the mills will fix the price of their flour and feed.

How nicely, snugly, and comfortably they can all lunch together around the same table, while the farmer unconsciously pays the bill and takes self-glory at what he has done.

The grain broker, commission merchant, and grain dealer will be looking for other jobs very much to the satisfaction of the millers and the Farm Board.

Now, if we are going into communism for the benefit of the farmer, let us go into it right, and begin steps at once toward government owned and controlled flour mills and farm machinery factories. Why hesitate? The

farmer will gain some real benefit if he will manufacture his own farm machinery. All he will need is government financing to put over the job.—E. M. Flickinger, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Politicians Are Farming the Farmer

Grain Dealers Journal: Your articles on our newfangled Farm Relief are particularly pertinent and interesting. The germs of this thing are working here as elsewhere and about 20 per cent of the farmers of this county (Morrow) have accepted it and a "local" is being incorporated at Heppner, the county seat.

It is apparent that great damage has already been done to the wheat growing industry of the United States by this butting in through Congressional action and that the alarm and consternation it has caused in European nations is sure to have a far-reaching and permanently depressing effect on the price of wheat. I can see nothing in it, but badly mistaken politics and think that Ambrose Bierce sounded the purposes of your regular politician very well when he expressed him as

Let Glory's sons manipulate
The tiller of the Ship of State.
Be mine the humble, useful toil
To work the tiller of the soil.

—R. E. Harbison, Morgan, Ore.

Is Farm Board Depressing Prices to Discourage Spring Wheat Farmers?

Grain Dealers Journal: The Farm Board is asking that the farmers in the Spring Wheat territory reduce their acreage, and to support that request I suspect that there is a movement on to keep prices at a level that will discourage the planting in that section. This is evidenced by the level of prices that obtain today.

It appears, however, that not much consideration has been given to the Winter Wheat areas, as in the past we have had many cases where farmers would hedge their growing crop; that is, when the markets were at a level that would show them the proper kind of protection, and I believe that every one who has followed markets for years knows that climatic, elemental, and commercial conditions all point toward higher markets at this time, but through some artificial influence the markets are now kept at a lower level.

Merely calling this to your attention, as I believe it is pertinent, and that wide publication should be given to these facts, so that the country will know just what is going on.—Sincerely, T. F. Petri.

Cotton Trade Attacks Farm Board

The Memphis Cotton Exchange on April 17 adopted resolutions condemning the Federal Farm Board and demanding a full investigation of its activities.

The resolutions, which are preliminary to the meetings of the American and the Southern Cotton Shippers' Ass'ns at Memphis, are:

Resolved, That any manipulation in the futures, whether by Government-sponsored ass'ns or by private individuals, is to be condemned by all thinking citizens as an utterly unwarranted attack upon the rights and protection of independent cotton producers, distributors and spinners, an effort at the destruction of private initiative and enterprise, and if continued for any length of time will completely destroy the present efficient method of distribution and leave the farmer without any market for his product except at the minimum guaranteed price; and be it further

Resolved, That in the sense of this body that the meeting of the American Cotton Shippers' Ass'n, presently to be held, should petition Congress for a full and complete investigation of the activities of the Federal Farm Board and the several co-operative marketing ass'ns which are receiving Government aid through this board, specifically as to what use has already been made of funds advanced to these ass'ns.

Henry Rumsey Feted at New Board of Trade Building Banquet

All interests of the Chicago Board of Trade paid their respects to the work of Henry A. Rumsey at a testimonial banquet held Monday evening, May 12, at the Chicago Athletic Club. Elevator interests, commission houses, pit brokers, millers, steamship and railroad representatives, all paid their tribute to the splendid work of Mr. Rumsey and his com'ite.

The affair marked the completion of the new Board of Trade building, on the site of the old Exchange.

The reception for Mr. Rumsey and his com'ite was followed by a banquet such as only the Chicago Athletic Club can serve. Entertainment followed, consisting for the most part of vocal and musical selections.

Fred Winter was the able toastmaster. His firm was the first to move into the new building. His praise of Mr. Rumsey's work was such as would warm any man's heart.

Mr. Rumsey, with his customary modesty, said this magnificent undertaking was a "Lindbergh" proposition, that it was "We" who accomplished the task, who dreamed of the new building for decades before, and who had the foresight to care for even the minutest details. Mr. Rumsey praised the rest of the building com'ite, the architects, contractors, etc.

President John A. Bunnell aptly dwelled on the new building as a land-mark for all of Chicago, in further lauding Mr. Rumsey's efforts.

Colonel Holabird, the architect, could not be eloquent enough to suit his feelings in praising Mr. Rumsey and the building com'ite. He declared without exception it was the best com'ite he had ever worked with.

Joe Simons, a com'ite member, told of the dreams of the "ol' timers" of building a new Exchange. Many times has a new building been thought of, even to the extent of having plans drawn. Having waited until now to erect the world's most beautiful grain exchange has enabled the membership to have the benefit of previous plans, which the "ol' timers" would be glad to think was an advantage.

Mr. Ferguson, the renting agent, told of the progress being made in advantageously leasing offices in the new palace of business.

E. L. Glaser in glowing terms praised the committee for the magnificent new building—a tribute to agriculture.

Mr. Rumsey was presented with a handsome wrist watch. Attractive desk sets were given to the com'ite-members. The brokers present gave Mr. Rumsey a huge bouquet of flowers, standing over 6 feet high.

In tribute to John Jones, member of the building com'ite until his recent death, the gathering arose and bowed their heads in silence. The new building was his dream. The same respectful tribute was accorded the late Leslie F. Gates.

Further entertainment followed. Frank Ely and Ralph Schuster acted as seconds for the boxing girls. Ed. Fleming was the referee.

The Board of Trade plans an elegant celebration for the near-by grain trade early next month, and for the entire grain trade of the world at the convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n in October.

Program of Kansas Dealers

For the 33d annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held at Hutchinson, Kan., in the Convention Hall building, May 20 and 21, the following tentative program has been arranged.

Tuesday, 10 a. m., May 20

Community singing, led by Clarence Ogren and F. W. Davidson.

Address of Welcome by Geo. Gano, pres. Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Response by Roy Cox, Humboldt, Kan.

President's Address, by J. H. Voss, Downs, Kan.

Secretary's Report, by E. J. Smiley, Topeka, Kan.

Tuesday, 2 p. m.

Address by John Fields, pres. Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

"Transportation Problems," by C. D. Morris, Chicago, Ill.

"Back of Beyond and in Front of Here," by Ted Branson, Salina, Kan.

Tuesday, 6:30 p. m.

Banquet at Country Club, with entertainment by Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., May 21

"The Problems Facing Purchasers of Mortgaged Wheat," by A. L. Oswald, Hutchinson, Kan.

"How to Meet Present Day Conditions, and Why Elevator Companies Fail," by W. G. Hopkins, Garden City, Kan.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.

Secretary's Financial Report, by E. J. Smiley.

Election of officers.

Beauty Treatments for Elevators

"Grass has been planted in this plot of ground between the drive-way exit and the office," said A. B. Traeder, who runs the Farmers Elevator Co., at Odebolt, Ia., and has a reputation for doing a good job. "A little later we will have a retaining wall along the walk and the drive to prevent wagons and trucks from running across the edges of it. And a circular piece in the center will be planted to flowers with plenty of color.

"There is no reason why a grain elevator should not hold its self-respect with as attractive surroundings as any other business institution."

Mr. Traeder's attitude is borne out in the

atmosphere of his plant. The office floor is obviously swept at least once every 24 hours and is not unacquainted with water and strong soap. Desks are in order. Papers are properly filed. Office furniture and window ledges are kept dusted.

In the plant itself there is no unnecessary accumulation of dust and dirt. Brooms are employed to keep the drive-way and working-floor clean.

Employees probably forget about the difficulties of "working in the dust," in such a place; and patrons are more anxious to do business with an institution so manifestly capable of giving attention to details of sound business practice.

The Horse Ass'n of America in leaflet No. 199 interestingly points out the great loss to farmers by the substitution of mechanical power for horses and mules. If the normal number of draft animals were kept they would make a market for 1,218,750,000 bus. of oats and 19,500,000 tons of hay annually. Why not enact a law requiring automobiles to operate on alcohol from corn.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 20-21. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 22. The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 22-23. Millers National Ass'n, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 22-24. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 23-24. The Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, in conjunction with the Oklahoma millers, Oklahoma coal dealers and the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, Enid, Okla.

May 26-27. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

May 27-29. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Pasadena, Calif. Headquarters Hotel Huntington.

June 13-14. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lewiston, Ida.

June 16-17. Montana Farmers & Independent Grain Dealers Ass'n at Havre, Mont.

June 16-17. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June—Iowa Farmer Elevator Managers at Fort Dodge.

June 18. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n mid-summer meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

June 19-20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 19-21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 23-24. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

June 25-27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

July 7, 8. National Hay Ass'n at Columbus, O.

July 3-4.—The Fraternity of Terminal Elytr. Superintendents of North America, at Chicago, Ill.

Aug. —. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.



Photo by Moffett Studios

Henry A. Rumsey, Chicago.

Grain Market Factors

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with previous week and one year ago.

	May 3, 1930	May 4, 1929	May 5, 1928
Wheat	17,770,000	27,266,000	9,700,000
Oats	330,000	722,000	10,000
Rye	427,000	450,000	10,000
Barley	2,715,000	2,587,000	843,000

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 1,773,000 bu. last week; corn, 1,092,000 bu.; oats, 33,000 bu.; rye, 1,169,000 bu.; and barley, 49,000 bu. Details follow (last three ciphers omitted, except in totals):

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	10,314	8,132	18,446,000	13,223,000
Corn	582	2,455	3,037,000	9,101,000
Oats	487	1,191	1,678,000	2,529,000
Rye	4,145	2,687	7,448,000	2,414,000
Barley		234	234,000	634,000

*Includes 616,000 bu. rye afloat.

More Money for Foreign Crop Data

Amendment of the law to permit the transfer of certain funds of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce to provide for an extension of the Federal agricultural marketing information service abroad, to aid the Farm Board, is asked by the President in a communication just received by the House.

The purpose of the recommendation, according to a letter accompanying it, is to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the Foreign Commerce Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to strengthen the facilities for obtaining information on foreign production and demand for agricultural products.

Simply providing for a duplication of a service now efficiently performed by other agencies.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

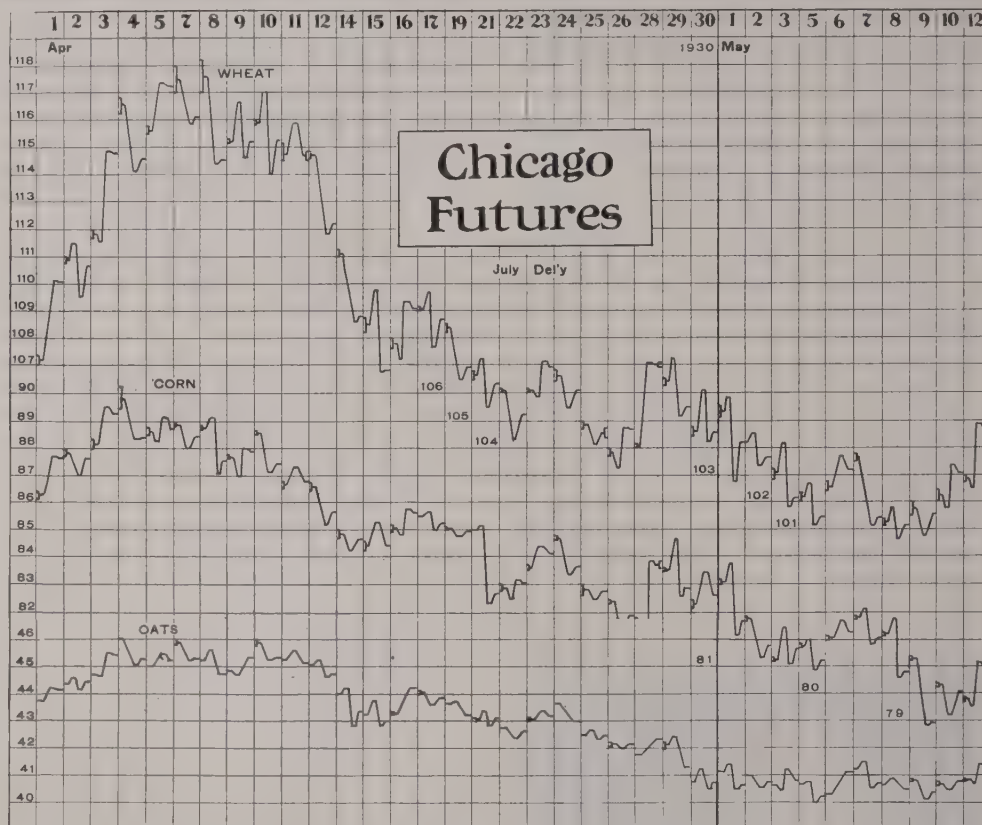
Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 481,000 bu. last week, while corn was unchanged. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	10,225,000	10,706,000	8,459,000
Corn	582,000	582,000	4,552,000
Oats	487,000	343,000	874,000
Rye	4,145,000	4,427,000	502,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on May 1, 1930, the preceding week and the corresponding week in 1929:

	May 2, 1930	Apr. 25, 1930	May 3, 1929
Wheat	5,431,176	5,645,691	1,738,334
Oats	1,934,116	1,989,560	716,382
Barley	992,541	916,503	80,773
Rye	2,687,651	2,570,566	1,366,951
Corn	662,544	142,033	1,759,399
Total	11,708,028	11,264,353	5,661,839



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel, and bran and shorts in dollars per ton, for July delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

		WHEAT															
		Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9	May 10
Chicago	106 3/4	106	104 3/4	104 1/2	106 1/2	105 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 3/4	102 3/4	101 3/4	103 3/4	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	103	104 3/4
Winnipeg	111 1/2	111 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109	108 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	108 1/2
Liverpool	113 3/4	116 3/4	113 3/4	112 3/4	113 3/4	114 3/4	112	112 3/4	113	112 3/4	111	111 3/4	112	111 3/4	111 3/4	112 3/4	114
Kansas City	99 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 3/4	99 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/4	94 3/4	94	95 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	94 3/4	96 1/2
Minneapolis	106 1/2	105 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	107 3/4	105 3/4	105	104 3/4	104 3/4	102 3/4	101 3/4	103 3/4	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4
Duluth, durum	96 3/4	95 3/4	94 3/4	95 3/4	97	95	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4	94 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4	93 3/4	96
St. Louis	104 3/4	104	102 3/4	102 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4	102 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	100 3/4	99 3/4	101	99 3/4	99 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4
Milwaukee	106 3/4	106	104 3/4	104 3/4	107	105 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4	102 3/4	101 3/4	103 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4
		CORN															
Chicago	84 1/2	83 3/4	82 3/4	81 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	81 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	81 1/4	81	79 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	80
Kansas City	81 3/4	80 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	80 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	78 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	77 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	78
St. Louis	84 3/4	84	83	82	83 3/4	83	83	82 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	82	81 3/4	80 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	81
Milwaukee	84 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	82	83 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	81 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	81 3/4	81	79 3/4	78 3/4	79	80
		OATS															
Chicago	43 3/4	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4
Winnipeg	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	50	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	48	49 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4
Minneapolis	39 3/4	39 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	37	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4
Milwaukee	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4
		RYE															
Chicago	68 1/4	68	66 3/4	66 3/4	67 3/4	65 3/4	65	63 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	61 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	61 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	64 3/4
Winnipeg	68 3/4	69 3/4	67 3/4	66 3/4	67 3/4	66	65	65 3/4	64 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	61 3/4	62 3/4	61 3/4	63 3/4	64	64 3/4
Minneapolis	67 1/4	67 1/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	67 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	65	65 3/4	64 3/4	63 3/4	65	64 3/4	64	64 3/4	64 3/4	66 3/4
Duluth	67	67 3/4	66	65 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	65 3/4	64 3/4	64	62 3/4	62 3/4	63	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	63	64
		BARLEY															
Minneapolis	53 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	51 3/4	52 3/4	51 3/4	51	51 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4
Winnipeg	52 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	50 3/4	50	48 3/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	47 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4
		BRAN															
St. Louis, bid	23.50	23.50	23.75	23.75	23.25	22.50	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.60	22.50	22.50	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.85
		GRAY SHORTS															
St. Louis, bid	26.25	26.25	26.50	26.50	26.00	25.50	25.50	25.75	25.25	25.25	25.35	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.10

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Charlotte, N. C., May 6.—Wheat acreage 30% below normal; acreage 80% compared with last year.—Adams-Fowler Co.

Farlin, Ia., Apr. 28.—Our acreage of corn and oats is 100% of normal. Oats are looking fine at this time.—W. J. Banning.

Dunbar, Neb., May 7.—Crop conditions are good. Corn planting has just started. Wheat looks very promising.—O. C. Beaman, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Eureka, Kan., Apr. 24.—Wheat acreage is small here in this county this year. Condition and acreage about same as last year. Need rain badly.—Eureka Roller Mills.

Hornell, N. Y., May 2.—Almost no wheat grown in this locality. Normal acreage will be planted to oats and corn. This is not a grain raising section.—M. F. Smith & Son.

Lebanon, Kan., Apr. 27.—Wheat looks fine; oats, extra good; alfalfa and sweet clover sown this spring coming fine; some corn planted. We just enjoyed a 3-inch rain in the last three days.—C. L. Travelute.

Scotts, Mich., Apr. 26.—Spring crops are looking fine. Wheat looks very nice. Farmers are all ready to go and we are looking for a good line of spring crops to be planted by the growers. It is a little too early to tell about clover seed, but so far it looks as if it were all right.—White Bros.

Rockford, Neb., Apr. 23.—Wheat looks very good—good growth, plenty of stand and plenty of moisture. Oats are coming up and farm work is further advanced than for many years. Some complaint of alfalfa killing out last winter, some being plowed up. Fruit prospects very poor.—A. L. Burroughs.

Wichita, Kan., Apr. 28.—We are getting a fine rain in Kansas, which is going to do a whole lot to help the wheat and oats crop thru this territory; however, I do not believe we can expect a bumper crop, as we have had one of the driest springs on record and a great deal of the wheat was badly damaged.—The W-W Feed Grinder Co., by Geo. L. Wall, sec'y.

Butler, Okla., May 6.—In Custer County, Okla., wheat is starting to head out. Wheat is very short and thin on the ground and heads from 1 to 2½ inches long. Custer County as a whole will not raise over one-half of a crop compared to last year. Just started planting corn and a few fields up. Oats just fair but larger acreage than last year.—Paul Zobisch, Zobisch Grain Co.

Palmyra, Neb., May 7.—Corn planting has started and the acreage is being greatly increased, replacing acreage that formerly went into wheat. Wheat looks fine, but the acreage has been reduced by about 50% due to the prevailing low prices. Farmers believe they are unable to raise wheat and sell it at the present low figure without losing money.—M. Young, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Yoder, Wyo., Apr. 25.—The crop prospects here are good. Winter wheat is about six inches high and never looked better. Spring wheat good stand and almost all up. Very little winter wheat acreage plowed up, what little there was is put either to spring wheat or barley. Do not raise much corn here. Sugar beets are just being planted. Other crops are on an average.—Dwight J. Poage.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Much corn was planted during the past week under very favorable weather and soil conditions. Planting has been extended into the northern division and some is up in the south. Winter wheat, oats, meadows and pastures have improved as a result of warmth and rain but in many areas these crops need moisture. The dry areas are most extensive in the south third of the state.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Leesburg, Va., May 1.—About same acreage in wheat as last year. Looks very good.—C. C. Saffer & Bro.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 10.—Crop outlook at this time rather flattering. Corn planting well advanced.—A. E. Hartley.

Government Report on Wheat and Rye

Washington, D. C., May 9.—**Winter Wheat.**—The condition of winter wheat in the United States on May 1 is reported at 76.7% of normal compared with 83.6% on May 1, 1929, and a ten-year average condition of 83.8% on May 1. The abandonment of acreage to May 1 is reported at 11.0% of the sown acreage, compared with 6.5% for the 1929 crop and a ten-year average abandonment of 11.7%.

The condition of 76.7% on May 1 indicates a crop of 525,070,000 bus., compared with 578,336,000 produced in 1929, and a five-year average production of 550,636,000. The yield per acre indicated is 13.6 bus., compared with 14.4 in 1929 and a ten-year average yield of 15.0.

The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 is estimated to be 38,676,000, compared with 40,162,000 harvested in 1929, and a five-year average of 35,585,000 acres. The revised estimate of acreage sown in the fall of 1929 for harvest in 1930 is estimated at 43,434,000.

Considered by classes, the probable crop of hard red winter wheat in 1930 is indicated at about 323,000,000 bus., which is about 5½% less than the 342,000,000 of this class produced in 1929; the probable production of soft red winter wheat is 165,000,000, which is about 13½% less than the 191,000,000 bus. produced in 1929; and the probable crop of fall sown types of white wheat at about 37,000,000 bus., compared with 45,000,000, produced in 1929, including all of the California and Arizona white wheats.

The condition of winter wheat as reported on May 1 relates to the condition of the crop remaining for harvest and is not strictly comparable with the condition reported on April 1 which related to the entire sown acreage.

State	Area remaining to be harvested		Winter Wheat Condition May 1		Production 1930	
	1,000 Acres	P.Ct.	1929	1930	1,000 Bus.	Harvested P'cent May cond.
N. Y.	267	87	73	4,448	4,406	
N. J.	65	93	87	1,178	1,332	
Pa.	1,116	92	87	20,016	20,646	
Ohio	1,676	90	71	33,696	26,816	
Ind.	1,510	89	75	27,659	21,895	
Ill.	2,020	84	75	33,369	30,300	
Mich.	828	82	81	16,740	14,904	
Wis.	40	94	84	936	820	
Minn.	150	93	80	3,150	2,550	
Iowa	429	90	90	8,018	8,366	
Mo.	1,500	86	77	17,200	18,000	
S. Dak.	120	88	91	1,316	1,800	
Neb.	3,550	87	92	53,664	65,675	
Kans.	11,735	81	73	137,712	134,952	
Del.	100	90	86	1,919	1,700	
Md.	541	91	89	9,468	10,550	
Va.	670	89	86	8,960	8,710	
W. Va.	141	91	89	1,872	1,833	
N. C.	390	87	79	5,347	4,290	
S. C.	46	78	71	768	515	
Ga.	49	78	72	850	441	
Ky.	245	91	83	2,832	3,062	
Tenn.	340	86	77	3,645	3,400	
Ala.	3	83	82	40	30	
Miss.	2	92	62	68	26	
Ark.	28	84	75	312	308	
Okla.	3,547	80	60	44,478	30,150	
Tex.	2,400	78	68	37,800	24,000	
Mont.	653	85	79	7,308	9,142	
Idaho	448	90	89	11,440	9,408	
Wyo.	95	84	68	1,066	1,378	
Colo.	1,158	83	80	11,994	14,475	
N. Mex.	276	85	79	4,734	3,588	
Ariz.	47	90	95	1,134	1,222	
Utah	170	92	92	3,403	3,281	
Nev.	2	95	91	104	44	
Wash.	782	76	68	27,830	14,076	
Oreg.	842	83	82	19,712	15,998	
Calif.	695	71	80	12,240	10,981	
U. S.	38,676	83.6	76.7	578,336	525,070	

Rye.—The acreage of rye remaining for harvest on May 1 is 3,521,000, or 109.2% of 3,225,000 harvested in 1929. The revised estimate of the acreage of rye planted in December is 3,824,000 acres. The abandonment of 7.9%, or 303,000 acres on planted acreage was chiefly due to the adverse winter and cold or dry spring conditions.

The condition of rye on May 1 was 84.0% of normal against 87.6% on May 1, 1929, and the ten-year average of 86.8%. North Dakota which has about 31% of the total acreage reports a condition of 79%. The yield per acre indicated by the May 1 condition of 84.0% is 13.3 against 12.6 in 1929 and the ten-year average of 13.4 bus.

The rye production outlook is for 46,831,000 bus., compared with 40,629,000 produced last year and the previous five-year average of 50,851,000. Previous to the upturn in rye acreage this season, the acreage of rye had declined steadily since 1922.

State	Area remaining average for 1919-1929		Rye Condition		Production 1930	
	1,000 Acres	P.Ct.	1929	1930	1,000 Bus.	Harvest P'cent from May 1 cond.
N. Y.	20	88	89	80	310	310
N. J.	50	90	94	91	931	935
Pa.	124	89	91	88	1,984	2,046
Ohio	60	85	91	79	889	900
Ind.	127	86	88	82	1,625	1,714
Ill.	72	88	87	87	1,088	1,080
Mich.	180	88	86	85	2,241	2,430
Wis.	167	88	94	88	2,960	2,505
Minn.	414	88	91	84	6,930	6,624
Iowa	50	92	92	89	800	845
Mo.	20	88	89	84	200	250
N. Dak.	1,100	82	81	79	8,415	12,650
S. Dak.	270	86	91	89	2,046	3,915
Neb.	295	89	91	94	3,694	4,130
Kans.	20	86	87	79	238	210
Del.	5	91	90	87	58	70
Md.	19	88	91	88	280	294
Va.	56	87	89	86	625	700
W. Va.	9	87	91	89	93	108
N. C.	77	88	88	82	1,176	808
S. C.	7	84	79	72	88	77
Ga.	13	84	79	75	171	124
Ky.	16	86	91	82	162	192
Tenn.	34	85	86	77	256	289
Ark.	1	84	80	70	9	10
Okla.	25	84	83	63	308	275
Tex.	9	78	82	60	240	73
Mont.	118	87	88	85	1,221	1,534
Idaho	3	94	83	88	42	48
Wyo.	44	91	89	90	360	528
Colo.	90	87	86	84	891	882
N. Mex.	1	74	90	60	18	10
Utah	3	94	90	95	21	27
Wash.	14	89	81	70	144	134
Oreg.	8	95	89	90	112	104
U. S.	3,521	86.8	87.6	84.0	40,629	46,831

Pastures.—Condition is reported at 77.3% compared with 86.9% a year ago and the previous ten-year average of 82.3%. Dry spring conditions largely account for pasture conditions being below average everywhere, except in the Western States and in Nebraska, South Dakota and Florida.

Tame Hay.—The condition of tame hay on May 1 was reported at 79.9% of normal, compared with 87.8% a year ago and an average of 87.1% during the previous ten years.

State	Oats Condition May 1		Per cent of total acreage in		Fall of winter	
	1929	1930	Spring oats	1929	1930	oats
		Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
N. C.	86	75	55	69	45	31
S. C.	83	70	17	33	83	67
Ga.	80	74	20	33	80	67
Fla.	68	72	50	41	50	59
Ala.	80	67	50	65	50	35
Miss.	81	60	33	50	67	50
Ark.	82	70	83	89	17	11
Ia.	76	60	25	50	75	50
Okla.	64	60	78	100	78	0
Tex.	77	57	50	70	50	30
Av. of 10.	78.7	62.3	57.2	69.2	42.8	30.8

Threats of punishment are not usually very effective as corrective measures. Perhaps the activities of the Farm Board, in that specific direction, backed as they are, by the resources of the Federal treasury, may produce the results sought, but it remains to be seen.

Government Barge Line Losing Money

A deficit of \$354,000 is shown for 1929 on the operation of the barge lines on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers by the Inland Waterways Corporation. This loss is as calculated by the government and takes no account of the cost of interest on the investment, taxes or insurance.

The net loss from operations on the upper Mississippi division was \$319,945 and from the Warrior division, \$152,446. The Washington office expense was \$60,000 and \$306,000 was charged off for equipment retired.

When the service was authorized by Congress it was understood to be only an experiment on river utilization. So many years have elapsed that the experiment has gone far enough.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Lebanon, Kan., Apr. 27.—Little wheat or corn in farmers' hands.—C. L. Travelute.

Rockford, Neb., Apr. 23.—Plenty of corn and some wheat in the country but nothing moving of consequence.—A. L. Burroughs.

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	765,158	17,395,109		
Chicago	863,000	1,141,000	1,230,000	797,000
Cincinnati	166,400	119,000	221,200	161,000
Denver	260,400	249,200	33,600	29,400
Duluth	1,445,637	3,464,634	701,335	6,197,670
Fort William	1,595,845	9,690,838	1,958,781	17,126,640
Fort Worth	341,600	310,800	429,800	904,400
Galveston	No record	313,789	501,617	
Houston	No record	278,221	80,000	
Hutchinson	599,000	796,600	No record	
Indianapolis	114,000	87,000		
Kansas City	4,300,830	2,475,540	2,321,420	3,024,700
Milwaukee	178,640	334,480	153,067	16,250
Minneapolis	2,214,990	5,529,670	2,520,880	3,217,820
Montreal	350,190	85,520		
New Orleans	9,800	66,597	585,236	304,124
New York	2,206,300	3,011,600	4,966,000	3,184,000
Omaha	979,200	732,800	2,529,800	824,800
Peoria	81,600	103,200	80,400	112,800
Philadelphia	293,698	1,012,199	587,504	1,019,658
Portland	880,150	694,550	980,472	906,922
St. Joseph	253,400	99,400		
St. Louis	2,336,200	1,866,200	1,375,600	1,558,600
San Francisco	224,600	157,500	No record	
Seattle	555,800	No record		
Sioux City	108,000	150,000	449,000	26,000
Superior	1,169,649	2,405,335	508,460	4,587,205
Toledo	685,835	147,470		
Wichita	351,000	484,500	1,291,500	846,000

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	239,041,000	433,555,000	392,881,000
Argentine	133,023,000	158,235,000	135,840,000
Australian	51,120,000	94,696,000	51,999,000
Indian	288,000	288,000	3,944,000
Russian	4,608,000		4,744,000
Others	53,308,000	38,756,000	29,784,000
Total	481,388,000	725,530,000	619,192,000
Season		914,862,000	789,925,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	1,555,000	29,680,000	13,256,000
Argentine	76,082,000	77,583,000	96,667,000
African	1,038,000	6,830,000	7,611,000
Russian	6,494,000	8,000	671,000
Others	24,475,000	4,619,000	18,433,000
Total	109,644,000	118,720,000	136,638,000
Season		270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	4,207,000	16,831,000	7,007,000
Argentine	14,904,000	20,606,000	21,575,000
Russian			
Others	31,564,000	10,940,000	10,590,000
Total	50,675,000	48,377,000	39,172,000
Season		62,908,000	56,660,000

Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore		77,906	86,837	
Chicago	6,886,000	4,901,000	4,318,000	5,842,000
Cincinnati	471,000	432,000	424,500	431,200
Denver	700,500	775,500	295,500	235,500
Duluth	20,624	16,660	559,799	
Fort William	4,843	3,115	7,445	3,115
*Fort Worth	476,000	491,500	200,500	72,000
Galveston	No record		98,342	
Hutchinson	319,500	406,500	No record	
Indianapolis	1,230,000	1,123,000		
Kansas City	2,763,000	2,191,500	2,479,500	2,070,000
Milwaukee	1,040,440	785,880	1,340,988	1,119,500
Minneapolis	551,810	276,830	1,617,420	689,290
Montreal	17,251	4,369		
New Orleans	75,256	279,031	14,228	567,393
New York	135,000	100,500	8,000	
Omaha	2,284,800	679,000	3,001,600	1,321,600
Peoria	2,036,100	1,488,450	1,098,550	621,150
Philadelphia	9,472	13,372	7,000	
Portland	120,000	127,875	200	
St. Joseph		646,500	582,000	
St. Louis	2,438,800	2,544,300	1,637,000	2,529,800
San Francisco	40,286	79,915	No record	
Seattle		126,000	No record	
Sioux City	522,000	172,000	855,000	416,000
Superior	21,724	10,506	7,957	
Toledo		103,750	23,495	
Wichita	306,800	230,100	310,700	195,000

*Including snap corn.

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore		130,638	69,895	
Chicago	1,986,000	2,022,000	1,944,000	2,248,000
Cincinnati	320,000	144,000	214,000	150,000
Denver	44,000	102,000	10,000	18,000
Duluth	9,351	51,970	3,000	349,248
Fort William	336,726	2,971,297	275,179	3,173,035
Fort Worth	160,000	90,000	50,000	18,000
Hutchinson		4,500	No record	
Indianapolis		894,000	1,004,000	
Kansas City	864,000	348,000	618,000	206,000
Milwaukee	561,720	354,570	1,209,720	839,611
Minneapolis	940,270	1,521,230	1,646,700	1,156,500
Montreal		307,533	46,922	
New Orleans	62,001	157,030	17,148	70,806
New York	178,200	472,000	40,000	40,000
Omaha	742,000	576,000	904,000	766,000
Peoria	512,600	421,400	612,000	400,200
Philadelphia	34,522	25,932	194,830	
Portland	70,300	98,800	3,312	39
St. Joseph		104,000	16,000	
St. Louis	1,944,400	1,986,600	2,318,500	2,115,000
San Francisco	33,750	62,500	No record	
Seattle		52,000	No record	
Sioux City	303,000	328,000	330,000	185,000
Superior	17,751	8,315	46,409	10,094
Toledo		736,845	403,295	
Wichita	6,000	6,000	1,500	

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore		576,556	805,222	
Chicago	389,000	612,000	193,000	242,000
Cincinnati	6,400	11,200	4,800	
Denver	36,800	54,600	6,400	9,600
Duluth	42,444	417,554	118,000	1,299,841
Fort William	142,174	1,679,931	409,396	3,370,451
Fort Worth	20,800	40,000	33,600	32,000
Galveston	No record		53,000	
Hutchinson	15,600	14,400	No record	
Kansas City	110,400	59,200	96,000	17,600
Milwaukee	719,000	808,800	212,350	246,960
Minneapolis	960,100	1,107,940	1,108,650	1,254,890
Montreal		65,476	2,459	
New Orleans		9,600	65,000	17,660
New York	13,600	1,018,200	83,000	1,098,000
Omaha	48,000	28,800	48,000	46,400
Peoria	359,800	218,400	91,000	50,400
Philadelphia	1,248		96,189	
Portland	15,000	41,600		
St. Louis	38,400	84,800	32,000	19,200
San Francisco	896,834	388,000		124,125
Seattle		28,200	No record	
Sioux City	21,000	13,000	11,000	1,600
Superior	29,426	209,207	212,500	723,840
Toledo		9,630		2,725
Wichita	39,000	19,500	31,200	10,400

Minneapolis increased its grain storage 7,000,000 bus. in 1929, according to George H. Tunell, chief grain inspector at St. Paul.

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore		1,156		
Chicago	4,000	306,000	695,000	11,000
Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	7,000	4,200
Duluth	39,285	243,826	3,150	515,382
Fort William	69,259	394,407	353,028	
Fort Worth		3,000	1,500	1,500
Hutchinson		1,200	No record	
Kansas City	9,000	25,500	6,000	9,000
Milwaukee	14,000	26,750	9,150	20,440
Minneapolis	251,770	417,600	240,930	236,330
Montreal		1,800		
New Orleans		1,500		
New York	25,500	72,000	34,000	61,000
Omaha	4,200	21,000	2,800	37,800
Peoria		1,200		2,400
Philadelphia	7,686	7,445		
Portland	7,250	4,350		
St. Joseph		1,500		
St. Louis	1,300	2,600	8,100	
Seattle		10,500	No record	
Superior	37,693	214,819	3,214	496,484
Toledo		4,800		6,000
Wichita	1,300			

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	Wheat			
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	4,175,518,000	138,091,000	84,010,000	61,151,000
Jan.	11,172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000	59,854,000
Jan.	18,168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000	57,864,000
Jan.	25,166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000	55,728,000
Feb.	1,163,495,000	126,670,000	76,604,000	54,595,000
Feb.	8,159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000	55,354,000
Feb.	15,159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000	55,970,000
Feb.	22,157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000	54,883,000
Mar.	1,155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000	53,306,000
Mar.	8,155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000	52,748,000
Mar.	15,153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000	51,845,000
Mar.	22,151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000	50,321,000
Mar.	29,149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000	48,653,000
Apr.	5,146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000	47,526,000
Apr.	12,143,519,000	121,250,000	65,151,000	46,012,000
Apr.	19,139,594,000	118,246,000	63,620,000	41,977,000
Apr.	26,136,190,000	114,787,000	61,697,000	38,295,000
May	3,132,858,000	112,684,000	59,476,000	34,768,000
May	10,126,310,000	108,453,000	57,269,000	31,751,000

	Corn			
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	4,982,000	18,853,000	28,673,000	36,0

Nebraska Local Meetings Discuss Grading and the Farm Board

Since the last week of April, Sec'y J. N. Campbell of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Ass'n has been conducting a series of local meetings at various points in Nebraska. At some of these inclement weather has reduced the expected attendance, but at most of the meetings the turn-out from country elevators has been most gratifying.

So far local meetings have been held at Columbus, Ashland, Fremont, Nebraska City, Auburn and Beatrice. Twenty-four more are scheduled thru this month and next, so the state may be thoroly covered. The dates will be found on page 525 of the April 23 number of GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Meetings open at 3:30 p. m., with a call to order by Sec'y Campbell, followed by a discussion of ass'n activities in combating unfavorable legislation and freight rates, and developing the spirit of brotherhood among the dealers as an antidote for local disturbances. This is followed with a brief discussion of sampling and inspection methods by Harry R. Clark, Chief of the Inspection Department of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

A school in grain grading is conducted by G. F. Binderim or H. E. Nelson, Federal Grain Supervisors at Omaha. They carry a full set of sampling and inspecting equipment for use in the demonstration.

Three reels of an education film closes the evening program. One reel is devoted to harvesting wheat with a combine and includes methods found profitable in the southwest and northwest last summer, that of windrowing the grain first, letting it cure in the field, then picking up with a pick-up attachment on the combine-harvester. The other two reels cover sampling and grading of grain at terminal markets.

Here is a report on the Beatrice meeting:
BEATRICE

The meeting was held in the Arcade Building, opening at 3:30 p. m. with an address by Sec'y Campbell, who said:

SEC'Y CAMPBELL'S ADDRESS

Many of the farmers who accepted low prices for their wheat last fall believe that big financiers put the price down. They are wrong. Wheat didn't go down excessively during the heavy movement. The low prices were reached when purchasers tried to sell their purchases and it was found that the supply was much greater than the demand.

Legge looked at the graf of prices. He decided the decline was only temporary. The Farm Board went into action, but it was the support that was only temporary. Wheat prices continued to decline and they dropped 20 cents a bu. under the pegged price. The fallacy of the pegged price was established and the Farm Board now seeks to get out from under its losses. Legge, Hyde and McKelvie have learned something they will probably remember. It is unlikely another attempt at a pegged price will be tried.

Before passage of the Grain Marketing Act plan Pres. Hoover said, "We must not undermine private initiative. It is the mainstay of our country. No government agency should take it upon itself to go into business."

After passage of the plan and development of the pegged price with the disaster that followed, Hyde said, "The Farm Board has made a mistake in following the figures of economists on world wheat." Evidently he looked upon the pegged price of \$1.15 basis Omaha as the same sort of a mistake that a banker makes when he lends money without sufficient collateral. Doesn't that look like the government is in business?

Legge then committed the unpardonable error of making a distinction between farmers. Only members could get the pegged price. This was an unfair distinction. With two cars of wheat, exactly alike in every detail, except that one belonged to a member and the other belonged to a non-member farmer, Legge was willing to take the first at a price 10 to 12 cents a bu. higher than the second. This rule was despotic.

The millers have a well organized ass'n and thru it they made an organized expression that they might be able to buy the high grade wheats necessary for producing flour. Otherwise the Farm Board would have continued buying it away from them. So the millers are buying on the domestic level and those who are milling for export are getting their requirements at 9 cents a bu. under.

A strong ass'n is the means of being heard. Legislative bodies will not listen until someone comes to them with the voice of a large organization behind him. Our only hope of having a voice is thru organized effort.

We have an organization in this state, and because of it McLaughlin called in a com'ite of grain dealers before passage of the new warehouse law. Because of their voice the warehouse law is more attractive than would otherwise been the case. It may be true that few country houses will avail themselves of its provisions, because of limited space, but if they do each will be treated alike and will get reasonable storage rates.

The more members we have the stronger is our ass'n and the more we can do for you. Every elevator in the state is urged to join.

Loads Cars Evenly

Harry Clark described the sampling and inspection departments, the protein laboratory, and the weighing department of the Omaha Grain Exchange, then pled with the dealers to load their cars evenly, saying:

It isn't much trouble to make a car trimmer. About all you need is a piece of board, set edge-wise, with a handle on it. Its use in eliminating the high and low spots in a loaded car will pay many times over, by elimination of reinspections thru getting accurate samples the first time. Evenly loaded cars receive accurate sampling.

Terminal elevators shipping out hundreds of cars a day, employ a man to trim cars. If it pays them it should certainly pay you. If you haven't time to do it yourself you can hire a school boy to do it for you and profit thru the saving in dockage.

Grain inspection starts at the country elevator.

Grading School

G. F. Binderim, federal supervisor, conducted the grading school, demonstrating with equipment he brought along. This closed the afternoon program.

The dealers reconvened at 8 p. m. with a showing of the three educational films. Selected speakers talked briefly between reels. Adjourned *sine die*.

Notes

At each of the meetings a number of farmers from the immediate locality were in attendance, learning what happened to their grain after it left the elevators.

Harry Clark distributed "stokers" for use in connection with weight per bu. testing buckets, with the compliments of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Solicitors and members of grain exchanges distributed pencils, cigars, and other souvenirs.

NEBRASKA CITY: County dealers in attendance at Nebraska City included M. L. Crandell, Robert Wilson, R. W. Nosky, Kenneth Schminke, and William Brower, local; B. C. Wakefield, Brownville; C. O. Stukenholtz, Julian; A. Roettger, Otoe; Fred W. Mueller, Syracuse; G. B. White and C. L. Stilwell, Unadilla. Terminal market representatives were V. C. Tice (Nanson Commission Co.), K. M. Beaman, and G. E. Parrott, St. Louis; A. H. Bewsher (Updike Grain Corp.), F. C. Bell, and R. W. Sage, Omaha; J. M. Paul, Lincoln; F. S. DeLong, and C. W. Yount, local.

BEATRICE: Country dealers in attendance at Beatrice included Sam Freeman,

Ellis; Mr. Bunds, Beaver Crossing; W. A. Milligan and Henry Jurgens, Pickrell; Ray E. Williams, Holmesville; L. T. Ellermeier, Swanton; H. H. Gousmon, Odel; C. B. Ashcraft, Diller; P. J. Thiesen, and O. C. Soltenberger, Jansen; J. M. Rohrbaugh, Fairbury; L. B. Koenig, Plymouth; E. L. Brown, Chester; A. L. Burroughs, Rockford; Carl H. Zimmerman, E. A. Williams, J. H. Zimmerman and C. L. Aller, local. Terminal representation included A. H. Bewsher and Harry E. Dixon (Updike Grain Corp.), Frank Krottsch, Omaha; D. C. Hauck, F. W. Dick, Kansas City; C. G. Crittenden and J. M. Paul, Lincoln.

Transactions of Stabilization Corporation

Response by southwestern millers to the Farm Board's invitation to grind government wheat at a price that would permit export has been so generous that it was found necessary late in April to buy 6,000,000 bus. of cash in elevators at Kansas City, Mo., to satisfy the needs of the millers. The government paid the market price for May and June shipment, giving the sellers the May future in exchange. Storage to June 1 is included and the elevators get 1 cent for loading out.

The government has 31,000,000 bus. of cash wheat and 19,000,000 bus. of May futures.

The government is said to have sold wheat for export at a price lower than private sellers could meet.

A Washington dispatch of May 5 stated that the Farm Board is withholding information on just how much money has been expended thru the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Loans to the grain co-operatives have been very small compared with the size of the crop, amounting to less than \$10,000,000. Chairman Legge says that some of the grain co-operatives are not in position to repay the loans and he expects them to ask for an extension of time.

German Government Corn Board

Under the new law enacted by the German Reichstag, corn grown in Germany or imported from abroad may be distributed exclusively by the Federal Corn Board (Reichsmaisstelle). This refers also to shredded or ground corn.

A concern which desires to sell imported or inland corn must offer it to the Federal Farm Board; this applies also to a concern which wants to use corn for manufacturing purposes, i.e., for the manufacture of starch, the distillation of alcohol, etc.

The Federal Farm Board must purchase corn from merchants and co-operative societies. In exceptional cases only is the Board allowed to import corn direct. For the purchase of corn the Federal Corn Board has to pay a reasonable price. If necessary an arbitration court decides finally whether the price offered by the Board is reasonable or not.

Exportation of corn is allowed only with permission of the Federal Corn Board.

The Federal Government is to fix the sales price of corn. It is also entitled to fix minimum quantities of corn to be sold to single purchasers.

As long as this law is in force, the autonomous tariff rate for corn (No. 7 of the German Tariff Law of 1902) is 2.50 marks per 100 kilos.

The corn law became effective April 1, 1930. It remains in force for two years, i.e., until March 31, 1932, unless extended by the Federal Government in agreement with the Reichsrat (Federal Council) and the Economic Committee of the Reichstag.

No Help for the Farmers?

Some of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., made the rather daring statement that the Government had helped this country's manufacturers, railroads, etc., but had given no similar assistance to the farmers. To those who are familiar with the facts, no refutation is necessary, but to those who are not, perhaps a brief statement is in order.

It is true we have from time to time passed tariff bills designed to foster and to protect some of our industries. It is also true that in each one of these measures careful consideration has been given to the needs and desires of the farmers.

We have enacted legislation supposedly guaranteeing to the railways a fair return upon that part of their capital actually used in producing transportation, but in no year since that law was enacted have the carriers as a whole, made what the Interstate Commerce Commission decided was a fair return.

We have bought national parks; built post offices and other public buildings galore; we have dug canals; constructed roads and bridges; bought boats and barges, and done a thousand other things of a similar nature, but they were for all of the people and not for any favored class.

Now as to some of the specific things that have been done for agriculture, the following, taken from the remarks of Congress-

man McFadden of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives on Mar. 2, 1929, clearly shows that we have not neglected our farmers in the matter of National legislation:

We have authorized the doing of almost everything any reputedly sane farmer has suggested, even to the making of surveys to determine how many little pigs our sows would farrow next year, and the calves our cows would drop, although without any similar census authorized as to prospective advance in population through births of children to indicate probable increase in bulk consumption of fluid milk by the route of the baby's bottle. As indicating we have been busy, but with no criticism as to results obtained by not a few of these activities, I recall we now have surveys to determine well in advance total production of ensuing harvests; studies innumerable of how best to make the farmers co-operate; the giving of counsel to co-operative boards of directors and managers; the proceeding, as we shall see, to compel the farmers to organize for particular purposes; analyses of up-to-date accounting systems for farmers' use; studies of the extension of markets at home and abroad; prediction of market prices; tariffs against agricultural imports; the market news by telegraph and radio; study of innumerable production problems, and prevention of pests and plant and animal diseases; the selection of seeds; the promotion of good sires in animal breeding; the employment of no end of specialists and technical advisers in the Agricultural Department here in Washington, in experiment stations, extension service, weather bureau, dairy industry, animal industry, plant industry, and Forest Service work, and in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; and in the study of by-products, and in the tasks undertaken by the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of

Public Roads, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Home Economics, and Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Control, the Bureau of Grain Futures Administration, Bureau of Food Administration, and so forth. These technical specialists alone comprise an army of approximately 30,000 people.

In the matter of the tariff, we gave the farmers in 1922 practically what they asked for. Moreover, the farmer was given the advantage, as were others, of the flexibility clause in that tariff, under which the Tariff Commission might investigate and recommend 50 per cent increases in duty. It is reported that the Tariff Commission has given more than half its time since 1922 to study of costs of production of farm products here and abroad, with the purpose in view of giving the farmers any additional increases justified. Wheat, butter, and some other farm products have benefited by increases made by this method.

The packer and stockyards act, the Rural Free delivery act, Federal aid for good roads, exemption in organization from the penalties of the Sherman Antitrust Act, through the Clayton Act and Capper-Volstead Act, and no end of other legislation has been enacted fairly promptly in response to farmer demand.

To all of these, has since been added the Agricultural Marketing Act, through which it is proposed to put out of business the independent dealers in all kinds of agricultural products, and which, if some of the farm leaders have their way, will ultimately do the same thing for the processors of farm products.

In the light of all of this, it is not to be wondered at that there should be a demand for a repeal of the Marketing Act, or at least for an amendment which will keep government funds and government employees out of business. Such a demand does not in the slightest degree indicate that our people generally do not want the farmers, as a class, to be prosperous. The resentment comes from the attempt to make all of them prosperous, all of the time, and at the expense of equally good loyal American citizens in other lines of human endeavor.

The \$12,000,000,000 in taxes taken from the people each year, by the various governmental departments is a diversion of that vast sum from productive to consumptive channels. Of course this vast sum does not all stay permanently in city, county, state and national treasuries, but the extent to which it does stay, and for the time it is there, it produces no new wealth. Cutting down on the taxes adds by just so much, to the nation's productive energy.

Storage Annex at Abilene, Kan.

Keeping pace with the other enterprising millers of the Southwest the Abilene Flour Mills Co., of Abilene, Kan., has recently completed a storage annex of 250,000 bus. capacity, giving the company a total capacity of 700,000 bus.

This storage unit consists of four tanks 26 by 90 ft. in line with 6 interstice bins, so constructed to utilize the available ground space.

An 18-inch screw conveyor delivers grain to the tanks, while a 12-inch conveyor is used for moving the grain back to the mill.

The first concrete was poured July 6, 1929, and after the slab was complete the forms were built and hooked up in place on July 17, when pouring of the walls was started, and finished July 27. The roof slab was poured July 29. The steel conveyor was immediately placed and wheat run into the house on the evening of July 30. Altho filled to capacity at once the tanks showed no strain, being in full operation before any concrete in the structure was 32 days old.

The annex was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton.



Abilene Flour Mills Elevator at Abilene, Kan.

Western Grain Dealers Ass'n Changes Its Name

The 30th annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n was unanimously recorded in the annals of every dealer present as one of the best conventions yet held. The program was excellent, much to the credit of Sec'y Dave Milligan.

Attendance this year was on a par with previous years, some 300 delegates registering. The Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, was headquarters. The convention was held April 28-29.

H. W. TALBOTT, Osceola, President, called the first session to order Monday morning promptly at 10 a. m. George Hamilton, sec'y of the Des Moines Convention Bureau, welcomed the visitors. President Talbott responded, and followed with his annual address.

President Talbott's Address

Thirty years ago the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n came into existence by the consolidation of two small ass'ns that were organized for the protection of the marketing interest of the farmer and country grain dealers, to correct inequalities of transportation problems, and, to put the agricultural producing and shipping end of the grain business on a plane or level where they could successfully negotiate needed reforms that had developed by and thru the then highly organized transportation and terminal market corporations.

It has been a very strenuous year for your executive officers, especially your sec'y, who, with your president and special com'ites for that purpose, have tried to analyze this political and professional propaganda and keep you advised as to the attitude being taken by your executive officers toward a marketing situation that had seemingly gone "hog wild," making an unusually dangerous condition for the innocent bystanders, who were engaged in producing and shipping of agricultural products. Some of the members of the com'ite felt inclined towards adopting a publicity campaign against the Federal Farm Board for its apparent neglect in making its marketing program broad enough to include independent, farmer and co-operative country grain elevator firms and ass'ns alike, on the basis of "live and let live," especially where such firms and ass'ns were performing a necessary economical and satisfactory service to their local communities.

The other com'ite members counseled against an action of this kind, believing that the Farm Board would eventually broaden its scope of action to include the financing and operating of existing elevator requirements on a just and equitable basis. The stand taken by the com'ite was occasioned to some extent by memories of the earlier struggles of the Ass'n for better terminal market weights, eliminating the historical cyclone elevator legs and better switching conditions, along with prompt unloading of shipments, thus eliminating the hazard of grain getting out of condition while awaiting to be spotted and received by the purchasers.

Later the problem of biased inspection was taken up, which after years of argument resulted in state inspection, which was more or less afflicted with the same old microbe, and which finally resulted in federal inspection, which was one among the many problems that first enticed the federal government into the grain business, where the cheap politician seemed to find a rich field for exploitations and selling himself to his grain producing constituents,—possibly accepting remuneration from two sources for his efforts to create dissension among the producers and shippers of agricultural products.

The personnel of all firms or ass'ns must necessarily change, to some extent, from time to time, and the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n has been no exception to this rule. Officers have been elected with an insufficient scope of experience to cope with contending interests, which has resulted in the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n being put in a wrong light for the time being. But when you take into consideration that a large majority of the members of this Ass'n are heavy land owners and producers of grain and other agricultural products, and that they have become interested in the shipping end of the

problem by reason of sorely needed equipment at country stations, or where notes have been signed to finance co-operative shipping ass'ns, which were directed by inexperienced managers that were misled into vicious speculation, and by biased crop reporting propaganda and finally failed, thereby forcing the signers of these notes to take over the grain elevators which had been his or their first real lesson, that there is a profit and loss problem in the grain shipping as well as the grain producing business; therefore, it has been pleasing to note that the neutral, watchful, waiting attitude counseled by members of the Ass'n has prevailed, and which, up to this time, has proven to be the best policy, as we now have, at least some assurance, that the Federal Farm Board will eventually broaden their plans sufficiently to include the necessary grain elevators now operating, in their plans of putting all agricultural interests on a marketing and price basis of other better organized industries.

It is quite often hard for a firm or individual that is being financially affected by great business changes, which are the natural evolution of that particular branch of the world's industries, to analyze the proposition from the world's viewpoint.

However, there is always a well grounded reason for these radical changes, which are not usually brought about in one day, thirty days, or a year, and the agricultural problem having become world wide and aggravated by a condition of surplus production, as well as under consumption, while millions starve; which along with the world wide professional and political propaganda to frustrate Government efforts to harmonize the two extremes, and which, taken into consideration in connection with the apparent determination of foreign countries to buy less and produce more food products by using modern machinery and cheap labor, paints a "Bread Line" picture that is anything but pleasant to gaze upon.

Farm Relief.—There is no doubt but that the farm relief problem is the biggest job ever tackled by our government during peace times, and those selected by the government to solve this problem will make mistakes, consume years of time and spend billions of dollars, but it will eventually be ironed out under the present marketing act, or one possibly more drastic.

Those of our Ass'n who can remember business conditions in 1873-1893, and again in 1907, can appreciate what the Federal Reserve banks have done to eliminate or shorten the periods of like business and financial depressions,—and not one of us would care to go back to the old system prevailing before the reserve banks came into existence, yet, you will remember how the city banks lined up the small town banks and fought the federal reserve bank act on about the same lines as the farm marketing act is being objected to at the present time. The "stage fright" that usually takes place with these radical business changes is very often much worse than the final results.

Government in Business.—No one likes government interference with private business, but occasionally private business breaks into the "limelight" where it becomes absolutely necessary to have some government in business, if the government is to serve the best interests of all concerned. Volumes could be written on this subject, but considering the present attitude of foreign markets toward both our raw and manufactured products it is evident that too much broadcasting has already been done, and this is a good time to sit steady and not "rock the boat" reviving the after war slogan of "business as usual" at home sweet home.

Changing Conditions in Transportation.—In the past few years we have seen our railway systems reconstructed from war time conditions, to a point of efficiency never before attained in the history of this country. However, the building of hard surfaced roads is making a "short haul" problem that is yet to be solved.

Consolidations.—This seems to be the age of consolidations. Banking interests, railway systems, public utilities, automobile, steel, oil, and many other lines of business, even unto country grain elevator firms located in towns connected with paved highways, which seems to point to another case of business evolution of small towns into villages and larger towns into cities, where labor remunerations will cease to be wages,

or what labor demands, but what business enterprises must invest, if consumption is to be adequately financed.

Insurance.—The Western Grain Dealers' Insurance Ass'n, which was organized for the convenience and financial savings to members of this Ass'n, has been greatly extended as to the volume of insurance written the past twelve months, compared with former like periods, and it is especially pleasing to note that the net earnings have practically kept pace with the increased business, and the executive officers should be complimented for the excellent showing that has been made.

New Organization.—It has been suggested that the name of the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n be changed to "Western Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n," which can only be done by a vote of the Ass'n members at their annual meeting, or a called meeting for that specific purpose.

This change would probably be the means of adding additional members to the Ass'n, and more business for the insurance department.

District meetings have been held as usual the past year, and in practically every instance these meetings have been well attended, beneficial to all concerned, and should be continued in the future.

SECY D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, followed with his two reports.

Sec'y Milligan's Report

Changing Conditions.—The work of the Ass'n has increased considerably and its scope of duties performed for the membership has broadened on account of the increased demands and requirements of its members. We feel particularly proud of the favorable results that have been effected during the past year and are intensely interested in the opportunities that are being presented for additional service to be rendered during the coming year.

It seems that with the progress of business, that there is a natural tendency for groups to become more closely affiliated and to depend more and more upon one another for information and protection. An ass'n or trade group, such as our organization, is a natural affiliation which affords not only information, but also protection in the way of legislative and competitive conditions. The Ass'n group meetings that we hold are especially valuable in this regard. Our meetings afford our members the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with one another, and in the natural course of affairs, benefit the general conditions in those territories in which the meetings are held. It seems that as people become acquainted and understand each other better that it is natural for them to work with one another rather than against one another.

Consolidations.—One of the outstanding changes that is noticeable is the reduction in the number of firms operating grain elevators in Iowa territory due to consolidation of elevators at various stations, which has reduced the number of firms operating at one location from three or four to one or



Pres. H. W. Talbott, Osceola, Ia.

two. We believe that this transition is a very natural thing and that it is consistent with present-day business conditions, as it affords the opportunity of handling the same volume of business at a reduced cost on account of the reduction of man power, as well as capital investment and power costs.

This consolidation of elevators also affords the opportunity of giving more actual service than has heretofore been available, for the reason that better facilities are furnished under the consolidations which could not be furnished under the individual elevator operation. There has been a reduction in the volume of grain in a good many territories on account of the change from grain farming to stock farming, which results in the condition that much of the grain is consumed on the farm where it is raised. This requires of the elevator additional service in the way of feed grinding equipment, mill feeds, etc.

Increased Expenses.—Where consolidations such as I have just spoken of have not been effected, one can not help but note the tendency for increased expenses. When you consider the operation of your own elevator during the past few years and analyze the various items of expense that have been incurred during that period, you can appreciate this statement. For example, we can consider the scale equipment that is now necessary. Four or five years ago a wagon scale was sufficient to weigh the grain brought in by the farm wagons—today it is necessary to have ten and fifteen ton scales, and even in some cases, twenty ton scales, in order to take care of the heavy trucks that are now hauling in the grain from the farms. This factor has brought in the necessity of having truck dumps which, of course, make additional expense, not only in the truck dump itself, but also in the matter of the improvement of the driveway, foundations, and floors, necessary in order to meet the increased weights.

The scale of labor wages apparently has increased on account of the natural growth in the requirements of the average family for the necessities of life which include articles formerly classed as luxuries. The demand for the service of our grain elevators was never greater than it is today and this demand in turn augments the expenses for their operation.

Feed Grinding.—We have noted in the latter part of 1929 and the beginning of 1930 that there has been a slowing-up in the number of installations made of feed grinding equipment in this State. It appears that we are reaching a natural saturation point where the demands of the territory do not include many additional installations. However, on the other hand, it seems that there is a demand for larger size equipment than has heretofore been used. Many of the smaller feed mills are being replaced with the larger sizes with power from 60 to 100 h.p. to a mill. Oat hullers, corn crushers, molasses mixers and other extra equipment is also being installed in the interest of rounding out the feed milling service.

Mill Feeds.—With the changing of the grain farmer to a stock feeder, we find an increased demand for mill feeds and balanced ration requirements for the feed dealers. In the majority of cases the grain elevators are supplying the mill feeds, etc., in order to round out their service to the farming community.

The question of cash or credit is entering into the handling of the mill feeds along with the same question in the coal business. This subject has been studied quite thoroughly by the Extension Department of Ames College and they have conclusively

shown that it would be much cheaper for the farmers if the dealers would handle the feed on a cash basis so that the natural loss in accounts would not have to be absorbed by the extra price of the feeds on the credit basis. The narrow margins that are being taken on the mill feeds require the cash basis.

Electrical Power.—Practically all of the grain elevators are now being motorized and since the percentage of gasoline engine equipment is being reduced daily, it has brought up the problem of proper installations and proper service from the public utilities offering the electricity in order to give satisfactory power to the grain elevators.

The Ass'n and Insurance Company are combining their efforts in making a complete survey and study of the power and voltage conditions, as well as the cost of power, in the state of Iowa. When the investigation is completed, it will show the voltage received in each elevator where the machinery is not being operated and also with the machinery under heavy load. We find in many cases where there is normally offered sufficient voltage to drive the elevator machinery, when the extra demand for mill machinery is brought into service, that the voltage is cut down by that load to a point where efficiency is not possible. We also find, practically speaking, where the voltage is below the required amount that the power costs are not similarly reduced as the kilowatt power registers the same in either case. Our survey will show the variation in the cost of power throughout the State and this will afford us the opportunity of working with the service companies in an effort to effect an equitable rate throughout the State. In many cases the variations are not excusable and would bear very careful investigation.

We ask that all of the grain men give our representatives their fullest co-operation in this survey as it is to everyone's interest that it be completed with full information.

Federal Farm Board.—During the past ten months we have had the opportunity of studying and watching the Federal Farm Board in its effort to enhance the price on the products which the farmer has for sale. When the Farm Board first went into operation, considerable agitation was noticeable in the grain trade on account of the feeling of suspicion as to their plans in connection with the grain business. There was also a period of dissatisfaction among the farmers as to the operation of the Farm Board in its early stages. The peg price on wheat offered many obstacles to the grain dealers and the grain trade in general, and particularly did it do so in the wheat territories.

However, it appears that the Federal Farm Board is becoming better informed as to the problems that they are facing and are realizing more and more that their service to the farmer is not in the actual handling of the grain, but in the disposing of the grain in new channels and new markets. I believe that in the next year you will see this tendency increased to the point where the grain trade and the Farm Board will be working hand in hand in an effort to deliver the farmers' grain to new points of consumption, which will naturally enhance the profit to the farmers.

The very small margin that has been charged for the handling of grain, which in many cases has been below the actual cost of handling, does not afford the Farm Board the opportunity of effecting any saving. In fact, they are realizing that the present system can handle the grain cheaper than any Government Agency can take care of it.

While many criticisms have been offered on both sides relative to both operations, it appears that we are beginning to learn one another's problems to a point where a natural understanding can be effected for our mutual benefit.

Stored Grain Problem.—This subject has afforded the opportunity for many unethical practices on the part of the dealers who are not properly financed for carrying on their business. Many failures in the grain business have been charged to stored grain in its many aspects.

The storage law has been tried out in Minnesota and in case the dealers in this State find that it meets with their approval and satisfaction, no doubt by working with the Farmers' Ass'n of this State we will be able to place such a law in operation for the protection of the grain dealers and their farmer patrons in this section of the country.

Homage to Geo. Lueth.—Last year at our meeting at Cedar Rapids, it was our pleasure to appoint Geo. W. Lueth assistant sec'y of the Ass'n. Today I have to report his death, which occurred Apr. 16, when it seemed that medical science was unable to combat the serious complications that he had contracted. It had been my pleasure to work with George for five years and to work with him was a rare privilege. He was a fine clean man, a man of integrity, loyal to his work and to his associates.

Mr. President, I move that in memorial to Geo. W. Lueth that this assembly pay homage by a rising vote and a minute of silence in his memory.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand.....	\$ 187.60
Annual Dues	\$2,478.75
Directory & Forms.....	906.50
Arbitration Receipts	100.00
Membership Fees	81.00
	3,566.25
	\$3,753.85

DISBURSEMENTS

Directory	\$ 700.00
Secretary's Salary	1,000.00
Officers' & Com'te Exp... ..	672.02
Grain Dealers Nat'l Dues.. ..	228.00
Legal	48.60
Rent	180.00
Adv., Ptg. & Postage.....	370.67
Office Supplies	16.70
Convention Expense—1929.. ..	106.45
Arbitration	100.00
Miscellaneous	258.65
	3,681.09

Balance on Hand.....\$ 72.76

GENERAL DISCUSSION was led by A. J. Froning, Parkersburg, a director, who gave a brief discourse on keeping abreast with changing conditions in one's territory. N. S. Beale, of Tama, and A. B. Traeder of Odebolt, followed with comments on conventions and the Farm Board.

"The Farm Board is just a political gesture," Mr. Traeder said. "The grain trade will not be affected in the long run."

JOHN E. BRENNAN, Chicago, spoke of the work commission merchants in the Chicago market are doing in the way of getting more time on cars held for federal appeal. The matter is now up before the Interstate Commerce Commission. An extra day is asked for.



Some of the Dealers Attending Annual Convention of Western

ROBERT BEALE, Tama, vice president, suggested that all country grain elevator operators "play-ball" with the Farm Board, particularly if the individual dealer has elevator storage to lease to them. A. D. Hayes, a director from New London, spoke along the same line.

COMITES APPOINTED, included the following:

RESOLUTIONS: Wm. Wheeler, Adair; John Mueller, Calamus; and C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids.

AUDITING: H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; J. E. Sterner, Conroy; and Thos. Berryman, Granger.

NOMINATING: W. G. Daugherty, Varina; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; and A. J. Froning, Parkersburg.

Monday Afternoon Session

N. H. MONGEAU, mgr., Farmers Elevator Co., Elmore, Minn., delivered an interesting address on the "Minnesota Storage Law and Its Operation," which appears elsewhere.

C. VINCENT, Omaha, Neb., delivered an address on "Orderly Marketing," which appears elsewhere.

The Banquet

The annual banquet was a gala affair. Even the food was extra good. Sec'y Milligan and Pres. Talbott shared honors as chairmen.

The many entertaining features were furnished through the courtesy of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

The address of the evening was given by Arthur Brayton, editor of the Merchants Trade Journal.

The Grain Dealers Minstrel, which followed, was ably directed by Leon Garber. Many "wise-cracks" and "personals" were put over in great style. Only trouble arising as a consequence was that G. A. Dabinett, federal supervisor at Cedar Rapids, wants some attractive young lady to put him through the "most embarrassing moment" he was publicly credited with having experienced, "just for the sensation."

DANCING finished the evening's revelry.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. TALBOTT called the third business session to order Tuesday morning.

W. B. COMBS, federal grain supervisor, illustrated his interesting discourse on "Grain Inspection Equipment" with projected photographs. His pictures of grains and grain diseases were particularly interesting.

Scales and Scale Inspection

Amiable JOE SCHMITZ, Weighmaster Chicago Board of Trade, followed, ably

speaking on "Scales and Scale Inspection." He is quoted elsewhere.

In the problem of "Intra-State Movement of Grain from Surplus to Deficit Areas," studied and presented by R. C. Bentley, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Ames College, Ames, proved conclusively that the college should receive a larger appropriation next year to continue investigating this question.

Corn moves out of the state of Iowa very evenly every month of the year, he observed. "Price is **not** a factor in corn movement."

Oats, on the contrary moves differently. Nearly 50 per cent of that crop moves during August. (This is because there is no farm storage for oats and there is for corn, although Mr. Bentley couldn't attribute any reason for the difference in the movement of the two crops).

What seemed to disturb Mr. Bentley the most was that Iowa apparently ships out 50% of her corn and ships in 30% of a crop for feeding requirements from outside the state.

J. C. WESTERFIELD, Field Agent, Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Des Moines, Ia., summarized a very instructive survey of "Electric Power Voltage and Power Costs in Iowa Elevators."

The duty of the power company furnishing electricity for an elevator is to provide proper wiring and a constant supply of "juice" on demand at the point where their wires enter your elevator. The wiring within the elevator is the property of the elevator owner and he alone is responsible for its installation and care.

For those who wish to "check" their wiring, the company has made wiring charts available for comparison.

In calling on Iowa elevators, the worst abuse of elevator wiring is "slugged" fuses. There is a lot of it, and I can't imagine anything worse to find. It's as dangerous a habit as tying down the safety valves on a steam boiler. And it is no wonder motors burn out so fast as some seem to experience. All motors over one horse power should be grounded.

Mr. Westerfield discoursed further on voltages, which will appear as a special article in a later number. His survey demonstrates how power costs may be reduced.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, of the Western Railways' Com'te on Public Relations, delivered an address on "Transportation Problems," which will be published later.

J. R. HOWARD, special representative of the Federal Farm Board, spoke on the activ-

ities of the Board, and his address appears elsewhere.

JOHN MUELLER, Calamus, Ia., chairman of the resolutions com'te read the resolutions, which included thanks to those who had made the convention a success, an expression of respect for the late assistant sec'y, and the following, all of which were adopted.

Resolutions Adopted

Change in Name

WHEREAS, by reason of the interests of the grain dealers and the feed dealers of the territory represented by the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n being closely allied, and

WHEREAS, it seems to this Convention advisable and desirable that the advantages of the membership be offered to the feed dealers, be it

RESOLVED that we invite membership by the feed dealers and recommend to this Convention a vote upon the advisability of changing the name of the Ass'n to the Western Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

Agricultural Marketing Act

WHEREAS, the principles and purposes of the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n are fundamentally and specifically the advancement of agriculture and the marketing of its products, that the present methods of handling and marketing of such products are the accumulated result of a century of economic forces brought about by incessant, free and open competition, which has operated to hold handling margins at the lowest point, and which has been singularly free from organized control by any group, and that its facilities for handling, financing, or storing of such commodities have been amply demonstrated, and,

WHEREAS, the Federal Farm Board was created by an Act of Congress for an apparent purpose of displacing all, or a portion of, the existing marketing machinery, and,

WHEREAS, the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n recognizes that the Federal Farm Board is composed of a membership of outstanding ability, that the Federal Farm Board is confronted with a task of the greatest magnitude and without precedent in its given problem to stabilize the value of agricultural products, that inevitable mistakes of judgment have and will occur therefore, be it

RESOLVED that it is the sense of this Convention that any policy or practices, formulated or employed by the Federal Farm Board, which are not in favor of or discriminatory to any class or group will receive the approval and co-ordination of the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

New Markets

WHEREAS, recognizing that our section of the country is faced with surpluses in the major crops beyond the quantities required for either domestic or foreign demand resulting in values being lowered unduly and proportionate to other commodities, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we of the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n propose and in co-operation with the Federal Farm Board to exercise fully our abilities in the direction of finding new or added markets for such products and extend invitation and suggestions to other Ass'ns, Agricultural Colleges, and Farm Boards for assistance in the same endeavor.



Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n at Des Moines, Iowa, April 28th and 29th, 1930

On further motion, it was also moved and accepted, that the name of the organization be changed to "Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n."

NEW OFFICERS.—The election of officers resulted in the following selections: H. W. Talbott, Osceola, pres.; Earl Galbraith, Newell, vice-pres.; Dave O. Milligan, Des Moines, Sec'y-treas.

The three directors chosen to fill expiring terms, were, Charles L. Douglass, Cedar Rapids; Ralph Jamison, Hedrick; and W. G. Daugherty, Varina.

Capital Convention Notes

FROM NEBRASKA came C. W. Yount, Nebraska City.

FROM MINNESOTA were E. H. Rudloff, Steen; and N. H. Mongeau, Elmore.

KANSAS CITY REPRESENTATIVES included C. O. Lyle of B. C. Christopher & Co., Orla A. Severance and Luke J. Byrne, Jr.

SIOUX CITY was represented by Sec'y Freeman Bradford; Bob Swensen and Sig Steensen, James E. Bennett & Co.; and W. F. Shepard.

FROM ST. LOUIS were Frank Bubb, Knowlton Grain Co.; G. E. Parrott, Ballard-Messmore Grain Co.; and V. C. Tice, Nanson Commission Co.

THE MILWAUKEE CROWD was ably represented by L. J. Beck, Elmer Rice, Leonard J. Keefe, Frank B. Bell, Andy Anderson, Bill Young, and Fred Maywold.

"MILWAUKEE-ROAD" grain claims were promptly settled every morning between the hours of 12:01 and 5:30 a. m. by the most accommodating H. W. "Barney" Barnett.

FEED AND INGREDIENTS interests were ably represented by Vic "NOPCO" Jay of the National Oil Products Co.; and E. H. Day for years associated with the grain trade.

RED CARNATIONS were given every visitor to the headquarters of the W. M. Bell Co., by Frank Bell, Fred Maywold (Ames), "Andy" Anderson (Algona), and Bill Young (Sac City).

THE PEORIA DELEGATION, all of whom very cordially held "open house" for the visiting firemen, included F. W. and R. F. "Bob" Mueller, Mueller Grain Co.; and Guy F. Luke.

OMAHA sent A. H. Bewsher and M. A. Swanson, Updike Grain Corp.; Frank H. Hall, Crowell Elevator Co.; C. O. "Shorty" Lyle, B. C. Christopher & Co.; Bernie O. Holmquist, Ray W. Sage, W. F. Shepard, C. Vincent, H. C. Christensen, and W. Doyle "Cowboy Bill" Hart.

"BENNETT'S NEWS" was the topic of every hour in the headquarters maintained by James E. Bennett & Co. Kenneth B. Pierce, R. A. "Bob" Swensen (Sioux City) and S. A. Steensen were hosts at the "open house" maintained during the convention. Bullet-shaped pencils, cigars and cigarettes were liberally distributed.

CEDAR RAPIDS turned out almost en masse. Among those registering were Steve Wilder and his son, Tudor, and Ray Murrel, Wilder-Murrel Grain Co.; Chet A. Davis and C. E. Carpenter, Cedar Rapids Grain Co.; J. M. Piper, Piper Grain & Milling Co.; G. Avery Dabinett, Federal Grain Supervisor; and Charles L. Douglas of E. W. Bailey & Co.

THE SUPPLY TRADE was represented by William C. Lamb, Kewanee Implement Co.; F. J. Conrad, Munson Mill Machinery Co.; Fred J. Holtby, T. E. Ibberson Construction Co.; Charles E. and D. M. Newell,

Newell Construction & Machinery Co.; John R. Morrison, Bender Hoist & Mig. Co.; and E. J. Nolan, Des Moines.

"LAMSON'S HALL" on the mezzanine floor of the hotel furnished continuous quotations on grain and stocks, along with gossip, crop reports and cables, through the courtesy of Lamson Bros. & Co. The genial Arthur G. Torkelson made every visitor and customer feel at home. Cigars, cigarettes, newspapers, etc., were periodically placed within everyone's reach. F. J. Dolan, E. F. Thompson, J. A. White, W. E. Copeland and W. H. Siwert represented the company.

THE CHICAGO CROWD included Joe A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster; C. A. May, Harry R. Sawyer, and W. M. Christie, J. H. Dole & Co.; John E. Brennan and Walter Green, John E. Brennan Grain Co.; John A. Low, C. L. and L. A. Douglas, E. W. Bailey & Co.; Gordon Hannah, Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.; W. H. Ransom, Rumsey & Co.; A. L. Lewis, P. Bourret and H. C. Brand (Ft. Dodge); Quaker Oats Co.; W. B. Combs, Federal Grain Supervision Department; E. E. Rice; and the Lamson Bros. & Co. and the James E. Bennett & Co. delegations previously mentioned.

SOUVENIRS: Pencils and cigars were generously passed around by James E. Bennett & Co., Omaha Elevator Co., Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., C. W. Yount, and the Gulf Crushing Co. Blotters were given out by F. J. Conrad, Munson Mill Mch. Co.; and W. C. Hunt. A handy pocket comb and nail file set in a leather case was the thoughtful token of the Crowell Elevator Co. Schoff & Baxter distributed three very worth while articles dealing with the folly of expecting anything to profitably develop from activities of the Farm Board.

Among shippers present who registered were the following: Edna Frye, Ames; W. A. Wilke, Albia; A. W. Froning, Allison; Ray Johnson and J. S. Pfeiler, Alleman; R. C. Stewardson, Anthon; Lloyd Rubenbauer, Albion; A. E. and T. B. Howard, Auburn; Wm. Wheeler, Adair; E. R. Wagner, Ankeny; H. S. Evans, Adel; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; I. M. Newland, Bouton; J. G. Oertel, Burlington; H. E. Butolph, Bennett; Art Allen and Roy Bennett, Boone; E. C. Phillip and B. H. Erps, Bagley; Kelim Meyer, Breda; V. E. Dillavou and Joe Smay, Bondurant; B. H. Knudson, Bolan; S. A. Brush, Chelsea; C. L. Knarr, Casey; J. F. and E. J. Mueller, Calamus; G. W. Weber, Columbus Junction; H. C. McReynolds and W. R. Burt, Clarion; J. C. Sterner, Conroy; J. E. Hale, Collins; Clifford C. Belz, Conrad; Arthur Hernstad, Cornell; Robert Jack, Colo.; Charles J. Hyland, Churdan; Wm. Grettenburg, Coon Rapids; R. F. Agar, Colfax; George Moulton, Cora (Fonda, p. o.); C. R. Boots, Dinsdale; D. H. Burnett, Dallas Center; J. W. Brown, Duncombe; Ray U. Tierney, Dawson; John Potgeter, Eagle Grove; John E. Greig, Estherville; O. V. Critz, Emmetsburg;

E. S. Sneath, Fontanelle; W. J. Banning, Farlin; Wm. Behle, Fairfax; E. H. Tiedeman, Fonda; W. C. Kearney, Grinnell; F. G. Harvey, Gowrie; M. C. Rucker, Gladstone; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; L. L. Froning, Garrison; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; John Samson and G. F. Neel, Gilmore City; H. E. Jenks, Gilman; Tom Berryman, Granger; M. W. McGuire, Gilbert; G. R. Spurgeon and H. D. Black, Galva; H. H. Jones, Goldfield; W. R. Hardy, Hills; R. L. Jamison, Hedrick; Ray Phetepiece, Hartley; L. T. Larson, Huxley; James Elder, Hobartton; Leo Garland and G. A. Clark, Jamaica; H. D. Moore and Frank D. Milligan, Jefferson; O. O. Talbott, Keokuk; C. B. Hennings, Kellogg; S. F. Carlson, Lehigh; R. C. Booth, Laurens; O. L. White, Linden; M. C. Stark, Luther; Will Vodt, Moneta; H. B. Bookman, Malcom; W. Spurgeon, Mondamin; E. D. Headlee, Marion; John Bass and Wm. Decker, Marshalltown; J. W. Barrett and Charles Craig, Mitchellville; J. G. Hofer, Morning Springs; R. A. Frazier, Avis Banks, Edna Montgomery, Homer Brown and Chet Gifford, Nevada; A. D. Hayes, New London; Earl M. Galbraith, Newell;

H. W. Talbott, Osceola; A. B. Traeder, Odebolt; Thos. B. Mann, Ortonville; C. A. Johnson, Oakville; J. S. DeVries and Charles Speaker, Pringle; Frank H. Maxwell,

Pacific Junction; A. J. Froning, Parkersburg; C. Van Gundy, Pocahontas; John Berogan, Polk City; W. E. Boots, Panora; C. C. Nicholson, Rodney; W. F. Griffin, Riverside; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; S. J. DeVries, Sanborn; W. A. Galbraith, Sac City; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; Frank Byers and Jas. Godfredson, Sergeant Bluffs; C. A. Larson, Slater; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Chas. F. Carr and Chris Jensen, Salix; H. C. Hale, Shelby; J. Sam Stewart, Soranton; R. L. and N. S. Beale, Tama; E. O. Slack, Titonka; Fred S. Whiting, Van Meter; Nels Ersland, Vincent; W. S. Dougherty and Geo. Schissel, Varina; J. S. Moor, Valeria; A. C. Jurgensen, Van Horne; C. E. Beall, Williams; W. E. Staly and H. L. Winn, Webster City; J. F. Hemming, Washington; D. Russell Schaal, Woodward; N. E. Weland, Walford; R. H. Dickman, Waterloo; B. F. Voochies and F. A. Hoose, Zearing.

The Elevator Man

By T. W. Stillwell, Wentworth, S. D.

He stands within the driveway as the grain comes rolling in,
And he weighs the loads and shoots them to the hungry waiting bin.
Within the dust he labors through the long and weary day,
And he tries to keep his temper as even as he may,
While he listens to the farmers rave about the grade and dock,
And o'er the price he pays them they inevitably knock.

With warped and twisted lumber that is furnished by the road,
He coopers up the wreckage that the train crews spot to load;
As he stuffs the holes with paper he unconsciously will pray
That his grain will reach the market with the shortest of delay.

He rises with the early bird that gets the tardy worm,
And his day is full of action, "busy" is too weak a term.
When a dozen tireless threshers are a pounding out the grain,
And the harvest rolling into town a steady, endless train,
When a line of loaded wagons wait before his open door,
He must keep the grain a rolling to the top from working floor.

When his shoes are full of barley and his hair is full of oats,
And the dust is settled on his lungs in heavy wooley coats,
When the last load is unloaded that he can turn out the light,
He can do his bookwork up and seek his home to spend the night;
Where the steady hum of motors will follow him it seems,
And break his rest by creeping into his weary dreams.

And he thinks about vacations that he longs and plans to take,
When he'll take his folks and pitch his camp beside a quiet lake;
Where he'll stretch his hammock carefully beneath the shady trees,
And rest his weary body in the pleasant cooling breeze,
Where he'll meet the wife and kiddies in a quiet social way,
And think of something else beside the price of grain today.

Altho for years he's planned it he cannot seem to find
A chance to get away and leave his labor's steady grind;
But when, at last, he shuffles off this clumsy mortal coil,
And his dust encrusted body is planted in the soil,
Let us hope that good Saint Peter will meet him at the gate,
Where the bright and shining angels for the tired souls await,
With a glad and joyous handshake and the hearty greeting, "Well,
Just come right in, and stay with us, you've had enough of Hell."

Illinois Grain Dealers Criticise State University's Activities

When President L. A. Tripp, of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n. called the 37th annual convention to order in the Ball Room of the hotel at Decatur, on May 6, a representative but not a large gathering of men was present to greet him. When Secretary Culbertson came into the room, still on crutches, he was greeted by a round of applause, which showed the esteem in which he is held.

After the singing of "America," and the invocation by Rev. E. W. Clippinger, the convention was officially welcomed to Decatur by Mayor O. W. Smith. He was followed by President Tripp, and he spoke, in part, as follows:

President Tripp's Annual Address

The past year like many others has been crowded with many problems confronting the grain trade and the major part are still unsolved. The country is now emerging from trying conditions. It is only just beginning to recover from the depression in certain lines of business long continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward.

Farm Bill and Board—We now have both a Farm Bill and a Farm Board and the discussion of the advantages and disadvantages have been carried on from time to time by practically all our newspapers and various trade papers. At times it almost seems we are applying the measure with printer's ink rather than actual operation. I have no fear for the future of the grain trade. While I discern in its present condition the necessity that always exists for the faithful devotion of the trade, the history of its past assures me that this will be, as it always has been through every attack and emergency, still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unequal to any test. No government controlled or directed business will ever be operated as economically as private business. I would recommend that our resolutions committee prepare a suitable resolution, expressing our opposition to any activities of the Farm Board which encroach on the rights and property of the already established grain trade and our support and aid to those things which go to the help and improvement of the Agricultural industry.

Rights of the Grain Trade—The grain business is a legitimate, competitive and necessary service. It must be rendered by some private agency, co-operative or otherwise and a reasonable margin of profit must be secured to insure the continuance of same. Therefore, let us take courage, maintain the rights of the grain trade and uphold our standards.

Evils within—There is a great work to do and much to be accomplished in eliminating unfair and unethical practices between grain dealers in the various lines and I feel that more harm is being done from within than those from the outside. I wish again to commend our Secretary, Mr. Culbertson, for his untiring efforts in promoting local meetings to bring closer relations between dealers and more pleasant business conditions.

Accident of Secretary—It was the misfortune of our Secretary to fall upon the ice last January and fracture his right leg, which has been some hindrance to his personal visits upon the members. Mr. Culbertson tendered his resignation upon meeting with the accident but after submitting it to the Directors it was decided that with the aid of his assistant Mr. Patzer, as much or more could be accomplished for the Association by retaining Mr. Culbertson as Secretary rather than appoint some one not familiar with the work. I am pleased to say, as you can see, he has sufficiently recovered to attend our annual convention and in the near future will again meet you in your places of business with his word of cheer and valuable help and assistance.

SECRETARY CULBERTSON asked permission to read his report, while seated. It follows:

Secretary Culbertson's Report

What's Ahead for the Grain Trade is the question foremost in the thoughts of every grain dealer with whom I have talked since the passage of the Agricultural Act. The

Farm Board, thru Mr. McKelvie the member representing Grain, has stated that "It is expected to eliminate the country elevator as a grain merchant," however I believe the answer rests with the American Farmer, and I further believe his answer will be "Business as Usual."

It should be borne in mind that the Agricultural Marketing Act does not represent a genuine Farm request but something passed along by the politicians, and while the Farm Board may desire to do away with the country elevators as grain merchants the farmer may not. The farmer knows it is just as necessary for him to have a place to take his grain and sell it as it is to have the land upon which to grow it. Today our system of grain marketing has no equal anywhere in the world when it comes to stability and efficiency. The Federal Trade Commission says grain is handled and marketed at less expense than any other farm commodity, yet it is this system that the Farm Board desires to destroy in order that an idea of co-operative marketing may be tried.

Speaking of co-operation, the extremely exaggerated statements made with reference to the possible results of co-operative activities are nothing short of criminal. Within certain very definite limits and with certain kinds of commodities the co-operative idea has some possibilities. We have some successful examples of co-operative enterprises and on the other hand millions of dollars have been lost by farmers thru co-operative activities. There is no magic in the word "Co-operation." A Co-operative activity to be successful must enjoy honest and efficient management and must operate with due regard to sound business principles.

The independent grain dealer competing with a co-operative elevator has no right to complain if given an equal opportunity, he is unable to survive in such competition. All he asks is an equal opportunity from a competitive standpoint, a fair field, and no favors, but for the Government to subsidize the co-operative is most unfair. To render the greatest service to the public individual initiative and enterprise should never be supplanted by monopolistic control. There is no reason why citizens generally should be taxed to furnish Government funds to subsidize and experiment in marketing that the Farm Board admits cannot succeed unless it can persuade the farmer to cut down his production and to permit its agencies to act as his conservator.

Your Association, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., requested that body, by resolution and thru our delegates, to go on record as opposed to the Government engaging direct or indirectly in business in competition with established agencies, and I am very glad to be able to report that such action was taken and a report of the Chamber of Commerce meeting will be given you this afternoon by one of our representatives, Mr. O. P. Deluse. The Farm Board is not the only matter with which the country grain dealer needs concern himself in.

Looking to the future: He must get along with his competitor. He cannot get away from competition. He must in all his dealings with his competitors be fair and square. He cannot double-cross him. No person should be in the country grain buying business who is so selfish he cannot stand to see his competitor do a profitable business, or who cannot put confidence in his fellowman. It is not always possible to agree in politics or in religion but it is seldom that business men cannot agree if they are but willing to meet the other half way.

No one is in business just for his health or for pastime, but to make a return upon his invested capital and to supply a needed service in the community. It is not only far more profitable, but a great deal pleasanter when men engaged in the same line of business agree to operate on a business basis rather than on the idea of personal animosity. The chief trouble with the country elevators is that many managers will not permit themselves to see this.

I have always held to the belief that local meetings are the real ground work of our organization, and I dare say that no one has during the past few years worked harder than myself to get the dealers to take an interest in these meetings or to promote more friendly relations between everybody in the trade. In some respects I have met with success, but in the most important factor to the success I had hoped for I have not,

namely, in getting the dealers to affiliate with our organization, and I would like to suggest that at some session of this Convention time be taken to discuss means for the building up the membership of the Ass'n, for it is only thru the dues of the members that the necessary finance to carry on this work is to be obtained.

During the year we have advised the membership from time to time, thru bulletins, of those matters affecting them as grain dealers; attended to the ordinary routine of Ass'n work, and the publishing of our 37th Annual Directory; adjusted disputes and misunderstandings between members; have suffered a slight loss in membership yet maintained our finances practically the same as a year ago, as you will note from the following statement:

RECEIPTS

Bal. on hand May 1st, 1929.....	\$1,035.04
Membership Dues	\$5,100.00
Directory Advertising	1,855.00
Sales of Directories.....	55.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,010.00

Total \$8,045.04

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage	\$ 267.59
Annual Convention	89.25
Office Rent	100.00
Telegraph, Telephone and Express	56.43
Officers' Expense	12.00
Printing	34.75
Office Supplies	37.96
Secretary's Expense	651.79
Printing of Annual Directory	825.70
Dues, National Ass'n.....	220.00
Dues, Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A.....	30.00
Salaries	4,695.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,020.47

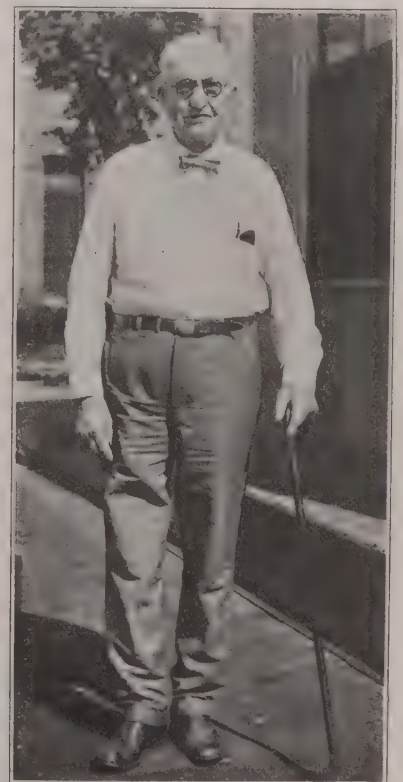
Balance on hand May 1st 1930..... \$1,024.57

In conclusion I want to thank the Officers and Members for the splendid co-operation given me at all times, and especially for their sympathy and consideration while I have been an invalid.

The report of Treasurer Porterfield showed receipts and disbursements the same as those carried in the Secretary's report.

HARRY ALLEN, chairman of the finance committee, reported that the books of the Secretary and Treasurer had been carefully audited and had been found correct and in splendid shape.

CHAIRMAN B. P. HILL, Freeport, of the executive committee, said that the grain business had been running so smoothly dur-



President-Elect M. J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill.

ing the past year that no meetings had been held and therefore no report could be made.

Afternoon Session

PRES. TRIPP announced that due to illness, National Sec. Quinn could not be present until Wednesday morning. He then appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: H. I. Baldwin, W. A. Webb, J. J. Connerly, S. A. Whitehead, and Gordon H. Hannah.

NOMINATIONS: W. C. McMichael, John E. Brennan, Geo. Etzel, J. B. White, and C. E. Miller.

Report on Chamber of Commerce Meeting

O. P. DELUSE, President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, reported for the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. He said he had not prepared a speech as he wanted to give the members the "straight goods." He said no earlier antagonism had been crystallized against the Marketing Act and the Farm Board, because it was felt that the fallacy of the whole program would eventually make itself so felt that a back track would be taken.

When it became evident that more forward instead of backward steps would be taken, a representative committee was finally formed and an extended meeting was held at which resolutions were drawn up for presentation to the convention. He then proceeded to outline what was done on Wednesday and on Thursday in the way of speechmaking. He spoke particularly of what was said by Julius Barnes.

He next read the substance of the resolution as it was passed (printed elsewhere in this number), and said that while the vote was not unanimous the majority in its favor was very large.

Mr. Deluse then proceeded to call attention to the tremendous increase in all kinds of production and to the world-wide industrial depression, and vouchsafed the opinion that the Marketing Act was passed without thoroughly studying its effect.

MR. DELUSE then said: After six or seven years of unprecedented prosperity our country has hit an economic depression which is the worst we have encountered in many years.

Our per capita production in the case of agriculture has increased over fifteen per cent through modern machinery and advanced farming ideas. And our business, that of the agricultural producer and distributor, has suffered, not for six months, but for several years.

The politicians, seeking to carry out promises for farm relief, frequently made during the past few years, hurriedly passed the so-called Farm Relief Bill. In order to refresh your memory, and that we may have a clear picture, I will call your attention to the fact that two bills were passed by Congress and were vetoed by the President. Finally the present law was enacted, signed by the President, and is now effective.

To make effective this Act, \$500,000,000 was appropriated by Congress. Under the loan provisions of the Act, the Board may loan to established co-operatives money on commodities. It may also loan on facilities up to and not exceeding eighty per cent of the appraised value at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent. 3% is the percent rate on money that the Board has loaned up to this time.

And upon this structure, the Farm Board has set-up a complete organization, including legal, financial, economic and distributing service.

Now, what has happened:

The Farm Board set in motion machinery which was to organize co-operative elevators and create regional, state and national organizations; admittedly, not alone in competition with independent distributors but with intent to urge farmers and producers to join the co-operative institutions and without consideration of the independent elevator men or distributors of grain.

Only those co-operative institutions which qualify under certain rules and regulations

are admitted to the favored circle. To these institutions financial assistance will be advanced at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. But these institutions must sell or ship their grain to markets and elevators designated by the National Ass'n. The farmers have been urged by high-powered solicitors to sign a five year contract to deliver their grain to the co-operative elevator of their community. He will be advanced certain sums on his grain delivered and will have to wait for a final settlement until all grain is sold and the expenses of handling are deducted. In other words, the farmer and producer will again furnish the produce, live-stock or grain, and wait for his final payment until settlement is made by the co-operative organization. The co-operative elevator will either hold the grain or ship it to points designated by the regional organization, which is under the control and direction of the National Organization. After grain has moved through the hands of four or five organizations it is but natural to assume that the carrying charges, transfer fees, dockage, insurance, weighing charges and extra-ordinary overhead will consume much of the selling price.

It seems to me that the farmer will be paying a heavy tax for the privilege of having the Government indirectly in the grain business. The set-up is tremendously expensive, as anyone must realize. This enterprise will not be operated as economically as private business.

The Farm Board has not alone advanced millions and millions of dollars to co-operative institutions, but early this year went directly into the buying and selling of futures as well as cash grain. It is said that the Government at this time has over 100,000,000 bu. of wheat in storage and that it has traded in many millions of bushels in the future market. The mere presence of Government influence in the futures market depresses, rather than stabilizes farm prices because it destroys the reliance of individual judgment as to values, and it frightens from the market trading and speculative buying which can no longer venture its judgment in the face of the unknown and changing policies of the Government forces. The price of grain and other products continued to shrink and finally the Farm Board, in desperation, urged and recommended that the producers reduce their acreage, not less than ten per cent. The Board said production must be restricted. This is the last desperate attempt to reduce the crops in order that the price may be increased, and is an admittance that the immutable law of supply and demand is the only influence that can increase prices. And here we have a situation which is the reverse of the policy which has guided the Department of Agriculture for the past fifty years, namely, to increase production through scientific methods of farming.

Two major reasons why the present set-up and policies of the Farm Relief Board are unsound are:

First, prices cannot be forced upward in a world market or be in interference with the economic law of supply and demand.

Secondly, the enormous investments of private capital in plants and distributing organizations throughout the country, conceded and admitted by the Federal Trade Commission to be the best grain marketing system in the world, must be considered. The men now engaged in the business, with their capital investments, properly fear the working of the Act. It is admitted that in the long run we cannot compete with our Government, altho we are supporting and supplying the taxes and funds which are being used for our undoing.

The Farm Board is not alone adviser, but it is the banker, builder, buyer and seller and finally will be the dictator of our industry. We should not lay down but we must fight this unjust, uneconomic movement.

The farmers, the producers and even the co-operative institutions themselves will not endorse a movement calculated in its final analysis to destroy other industries and especially one which has served and which is necessary to their own progress. The law is manifestly class legislation.

A greater service and assistance can be rendered to the farmers and producers by reducing his taxes and the cost of his machinery and the commodities which he uses in his business.

The time has come when we should take the farmer into our confidence, sit down with him and discuss this matter of farm relief as reflected in the Bill. Recall his past experiences with grain pools and marketing organizations. Furnish him with data, information and facts. Give to the

farmer every service. Let's fight for him and our own rights, defending what we have.

I am proud of our business. We have been the farmers' and producers' best friend, throughout the years. We have given service, counsel and financial assistance and in every manner we have measured up to the highest standard of honorable business relations and ethics.

It is unAmerican to destroy or confiscate another's property without just compensation and I am sure that fair play and justice will finally prevail.

Bitter Against I. A. A.

M. R. MYERS, the next speaker, prefaced his formal address by reporting the result of letters of inquiry sent out recently. Out of 39 farmer owner elevators in Nebraska that had been interviewed as to their attitude toward the Farm Board, fully 95 per cent said they would not join and many of them were bitter against the whole movement.

In his formal talk, Mr. Myers started by saying that our government owned more wheat than any other agency in the world and he said that while President Hoover had warned against the government's going into business, buying and selling grain, now owning around 70,000,000 bus., was certainly big business.

He made a plea for the farmer owned elevators who are not represented in the present grain setup, which is "official and largely controlled by poolers, unions, and equities, their plan being to control the flow of grain to market, by contract with growers, or by control and ownership of the country grain stations." He warned the independent elevator owners of what would happen to them if the "pool minded people now in control succeed in getting control of the farmer owned elevators and, so to speak, take them out of the picture and away from their present owners and associations."

He then referred to the situation in Illinois, which has the Rural Grain Co., the Ill. Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, and the Illinois Grain Corp'n being established by the Ill. Agri. Assn. He told how the three were working and was particularly severe in denouncing the I. A. A., and, he said "its whole set up, in its attempt to steal the farmers elevator organizations of the state of Illinois is vicious and dangerous, and the outcome of a desire for power and the satisfying of wild ambitions."

Wednesday Morning Session

The third session was opened by the showing by a representative of the U. S. D. A., of 2 reels of films, illustrating in detail just how samples of grain are taken from the truck, and the car and then how it is tested for dockage, moisture, weight, heat damage, etc.

One speaker called attention to the fact that while inspection rules provided 24 hours for Federal appeal, the railroads do not take that into consideration and it costs \$4.70 per car for demurrage. He also thought the dealers should do what they could to induce the carriers to give an extra day of free time, unless the I. C. C., in the meantime so ordered.

Address by Secretary Quinn

SECRETARY QUINN said, I am on the program simply for an address but under the circumstances I can talk only on one subject. I wish to speak on the Marketing Act simply from the common sense and the economic standpoint. According to Mr. Quinn neither hoarding nor acreage reduction was possible.

He said that from an economic standpoint there was no such thing as a surplus of any product. If the price went low enough

a market would be opened for everything grown or made.

He next went into the subject of acreage reduction and quoted with approval, an article by Jesse J. Pope, in the Atlantic Monthly, in which the subject of acreage reduction was discussed. This article follows:

Should the Farm Board succeed in getting the farmers to agree to curtail their acreage, it would still be faced with the staggering problem of administration. In regard to wheat alone it would be obliged to make and enforce provisions for fixing the acreage of nearly 1,500,000 growers who are scattered throughout forty-eight states, and among them there is an utter lack of agreement. There is no uniform cost of production. There are large growers whose sole crop is wheat and who are situated where no other crops can be successfully grown, and others who grow wheat as part of an orderly rotation. All must be coerced into limiting their acreage to a maximum prescribed by the fiat of a Board sitting in Washington.

For the sake of argument, however, let it be granted that the Board, acting through co-operatives, can bring about such curtailment of acreage. We are still confronted by the question: What acres shall be lopped off? Since yield is a product, not alone of the number of acres, but of soil fertility and tillage, the individual farmer can comply with the demand that he reduce his acreage and, at the same time, can enormously expand his output merely by choosing better acres, giving them more careful tillage and resorting to fertilization.

It is a fact too little appreciated that American agriculture is far from having reached the point where increased application of capital and labor would not bring larger yields at lower costs per unit. Farmers understand the theory of comparative costs and do not hesitate to act on it when prices warrant. How can any government agency deal successfully with such intangible and uncontrollable factors?

This new departure in government is bureaucracy gone mad; and it predicates such intolerable interference with the affairs of the individual and encroachment on his freedom of action as to make the success of such a scheme unthinkable.

He said he was not criticizing Mr. Legge, as everything he is doing is mandatory under the Act. Nothing less could have been expected of him and there will be no let up in the Farm Board's activities.

Many are asking what good has been done by having the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. pass the resolution it did against the Act? In so far as the present Congress is concerned, it would simply ignore the action. He said, however, that when representatives of the coal, the wool, the textile, the butter and egg and other industries appeared before the Chamber of Commerce and told what was happening to them through what had already been done, sentiment was crystallized.

Frequently I have been asked as to what I would offer as a substitute, and though it seems cold-blooded, the elimination of the marginal farmers was the only solution. There are too many producers and too few consumers.

He was asked what the grain trade associations could do at this time, and he said nothing in so far as Congress was concerned. The only possible thing was the use of every opportunity in which to present the whole thing not only to the farmers but also to the great consuming public.

Advocates Direct Marketing

L. F. RICKEY, Associate in Grain Marketing, University of Ill., talked interestingly on ways of marketing or routing grain. He urged the country elevator operators to try to find consuming markets, rather than to send to the terminal markets. He said that shipments of this kind should always be of high grade grain, reasonably free from moisture.

He then said that the great drawback came from the possibility that the consignee would refuse the shipment, especially if there had been a drop in the market, when his only

chance for loss under such circumstances would be the loss of his self respect.

One speaker said he had a son taking a course in economics in the University of Ill., and that upon the occasion of a recent visit to the university the boy had called his attention to one of the textbooks being used, about 50 pages were devoted to advocacy of the proposition that the government should handle the grain.

Mr. Rickey said he did not know what special course was being taken nor what text books used, but that this was not the attitude of the university.

Mr. Rickey said that the material he was reading had been prepared for putting into pamphlet form for distribution to county agents, country elevator managers and to farmers and several of the members called attention to inaccuracies and misstatements in it and wanted to know if there was any way in which publication and distribution could be stopped. Mr. Rickey replied, while the material had been approved by the dean of the department, he supposed it was not too late to have its publication stopped if there was strong enough sentiment in that direction. A chart which he had prepared and which was to be a part of the material to be sent out was shown to be faulty in its statement of freight rates and he said those errors would be corrected.

MR. DEWEY said that it had been his impression that the university was distinctly in favor of co-operative marketing, and he called attention to the fact that he had written Mr. Rickey, asking that certain things should be investigated and that the reply had intimated that the private grain men were all wrong and pool marketing the only solution for the farmers' troubles.

Asked by one member as to whether or not the university and the I. A. A. were affiliated, Mr. Rickey said they were not, but that dual control of the farm advisors made it seem that this was true.

Numerous speakers criticized the attitude of the university and urged that Mr. Rickey take back to the institution the feeling of the grain trade with respect to its attitude toward co-operative marketing.

J. A. SCHMITZ, Board of Trade Weighmaster, Chicago, said he had prepared a paper but as the time was short and his talk would be printed, he would not read it. He said, however, that the question of what was done about the car doors after samples are taken was pertinent. Samples are taken in all kinds of weather and car doors should be at once closed. His address will appear elsewhere.

Resolutions

But two resolutions were offered by the committee, and they were unanimously adopted. In one of these, fixing the tariff laws so they would be of real benefit to the farmers, was advocated, and in the other, the thanks of the convention were extended to Decatur, to the Decatur grain trade and to the different speakers.

Election of Officers

The Nominating Committee presented the following nominees, and upon motion those named were declared elected: President, M. J. Hogan, Seneca; 1st v.-p., F. W. Stout, Ashkum; 2nd v.-p., H. R. Meents, Clifton; sec. (named by the Board of Directors), W. E. Culbertson, Delavan; treas., M. J. Porterfield, Murodock.

The following were named as new directors; J. A. Gilles, Pesotum; L. A. Tripp, Assumption; R. A. McClellan, Dwight, and F. S. Ware, Butler. The holdover directors are: B. P. Hill, Freeport; N. L. Hubbard, Mt.

Pulaski; L. B. Walton, Mayview; C. T. Rees, Bradford; and G. E. Mellen, Mazon.

PRES. TRIPP said he wanted to thank the members for the interest they had shown in the proceedings.

B. E. WRIGLEY of Peoria invited the association to meet in that city in 1931. This was referred to the board of directors, and at a meeting of that body at the close of the convention the invitation was accepted.

Convention Notes

The Decatur Milling Co. gave away sacks of both white and yellow corn meal.

George Douglas and wife of the Douglas Chemical & Supply Co. were convention visitors.

ONE often hears of conventions at which hats are lost or forgotten, but Larry Larimore lost an entire suit of clothes.

The Kewanee Implement Co. was represented by J. M. Deck, who exhibited a model truck lift that he was demonstrating.

Robert Joos, special representative of the Gulf Crushing Co. spent Wednesday morning visiting with convention delegates.

Fred Sale, secretary of the Indiana Ass'n and of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n, was a "pinch hitter" for Sec. Culbertson during some of the sessions.

The Munson Mill Machine Co. was represented by J. F. Conrad of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, special representative for the states of Iowa and Illinois.

LEATHER KEY CASES and chains were given out by the Bert A. Boyd Grain Co. Mr. Bert Boyd, it will interest the trade to know, is enjoying better health in Florida.

LEW HILL has definitely given up golf! He and a lot of others found the Decatur course SO easy (?) that the convention officially decided that these players were too good and consequently forbade them from playing again this year.

FRED A. WAND, the soybean expert, who was present at all of the sessions, predicts that within less than 10 years Illinois will grow more soybeans than wheat; this change, however, being in the hard and not the soft wheat sections of the state.

PENCILS were distributed by O. P. Larimore and Ed. K. Shepperd for the Cleveland Grain Co.; by Kenny Pierce, Lou Carpenter, and Fred Githens for James E. Bennett & Co., by Harold Geiger for Bert A. Boyd Grain Co.; and by Wm. G. Haug for Goodrich Brothers Co.

"EB" EVANS of Decatur, genial "general information bureau" of the convention, was heard to recite that the loud protests on the part of the grain trade of certain sections of the country against the utopian Farm Board very much reminded him of the first time he was sailing his yawl from New Orleans to Capetown.

GUY LUKE of Peoria was awarded Governor Emmerson's latest medal, called "The Flash." Guy drove the 123 miles between Peoria and Decatur in 112 minutes. "Crop prospects were never better," he said, "and more ground than ever is plowed for corn and soya beans." What we can't figure out is when did he see the plowed land.

OTTO ("SPEEDY") GATES of St. Louis seemed to be the recipient of all "wise cracks" directed at the convention-delegates between the acts of the show put on at the Masonic Temple. The mis-used ex-baseball pitcher swears he couldn't sleep all night as a consequence. Chet Knierim says he thinks it was a guilty conscience that kept Otto awake.

THE LORD MAYOR OF RICHARDS, Hank Bartells, who occupies his spare time

operating his elevator whenever he isn't busy mayor-ing, attended the convention with about a thousand dollars worth of dogs he just bought for the police department of his town. These two fine Dobermann-Pinschers will first be assigned to tracking down farmer patrons selling grain above the market price or grade.

"JACK" BRENNAN of Chicago got many a laugh out of the joke they pulled on him at the banquet at Des Moines the previous week. It appears that an hour or so after the late evening train left Chicago for Des Moines, Jack got tired of chewing the fat in the smoking room and so left to retire. Much to his displeasure he found two attractive young ladies reclining in his section.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION virtually had a special train going to Decatur via the Wabash Ry. To be sure everything

went off smoothly with this highly important party, Horace E. Watts, passenger traffic manager, R. A. Walton, ass't freight traffic manager, and "ol' reliable" C. D. Will, accompanied the crowd. Only difficulty encountered was that on account of the unlooked for tonnage, namely Joe Schmitz and Harry Rogers, it was found necessary after the first four blocks out of the station to attach a second locomotive.

THE DECATUR HOSTS did not overlook a single opportunity to further the pleasure of their guests. One of the most commendable tasks they successfully accomplished was to keep all the wimmin-folks busy and occupied ALL of the time. Now, ain't that somethin'!? E. W. Bailey & Co.; Baldwin Elevator Co., Barlett-Frazier Co., James E. Bennett & Co.; Chapman-Doake Co.; Cline & Burner; E. M. Crawford; Decatur Milling Co.; Evans Milling Co.; Hight

Elevator Co.; L. C. Shaffer Grain Co.; Shellabarger Grain Products Co.; A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.; and Union Iron Works were the generous and gracious hosts.

Entertainment

The entertainment provided by the Decatur people was all that could be desired. The visiting ladies were tendered a luncheon and bridge party at the Sunnyside Country Club on Tuesday, and at the close of the afternoon convention session, a bus tour of the city was given to both ladies and men.

The banquet at the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening was particularly pleasing as to both menu and service and about 430 were present to enjoy it. When all had finished eating, they were invited to the Temple auditorium where a varied program of music, vaudeville and dancing was put on that was a great credit to the committee on music and entertainment.

Care of Air Compressors

By C. W. GUSTAFSON
Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

A news item appearing in a recent issue of the Garden City (Kansas) Telegram again emphasizes the fact that air compressors are hazardous machines. Explosions of compressor tanks have been quite numerous since the general introduction of air wagon and truck dumps so the story told in the news item referred to should be of general interest to elevator operators. We quote it in full:

An unusual accident and one that might have been more serious did considerable damage to the Kisner elevator about 11 o'clock this morning. The pressure tank, which is used to compress air for the truck dump exploded damaging the elevator leg and the main lift.

The tank was set on the second floor of the elevator next to one of the bins. When it exploded the tank was split and the 12-inch belt as well as the wooden housing of the leg was broken off cleanly. Two of the bins which were filled with grain were damaged enough by the explosion to make them leak.

M. M. Beeson, manager of the elevator, states that the reason for the explosion was unknown except that the tank gave way under a normal working pressure. No one was in the building when the tank blew up or they could have been injured by the force of the explosion.

This accident brings to mind several others which have occurred within the past two or three years. One of the most serious happened in a manufacturing plant in Buffalo which resulted in the death of five men who were working near the compressor tank. They were showered with blazing carbon and dust and died from the burns received. Considerable damage was also done to the building and equipment in it by the explosion and fire.

Another occurred in a plant in Illinois where a tank was connected with two compressors. A workman suddenly noticed that the tank was red hot but before anything could be done, a four inch discharge pipe broke and flames shot out igniting neighboring wood work. Fortunately, the fire was extinguished with nominal damage, but imagine what would have happened had this tank been located in the dusty basement of an elevator.

These accidents are representative of what may happen to any air compressor installation unless the proper safeguards are taken not only in making the original installation but in operation and maintenance afterwards.

It seems customary to place the compressor and tank in an out-of-the-way place such as in the basement or under the dump hopper, or often on a shelf above the drive-

way. It seems needless to point out that such procedure is a serious mistake, for in such locations the compressor becomes covered with dust and is forgotten, suffering from lack of proper maintenance. Compressors and their tanks should be placed in as clean a location as can be had, such as in the power house, in the office or in a clean room off the office. When a compressor becomes covered with dust, radiation of heat from it is seriously interfered with, thus making possible overheating.

The air intake should, whenever possible, be extended to a clean location outside of the building and screened with a screen of about 1/16 inch mesh. The use of a good air cleaner or filter is highly recommended.

Both the compressor and tank should be equipped with fusible relief plugs. These plugs will be supplied by the manufacturer of the equipment upon request, even though they may not be regularly furnished.

The compressor tank shall be equipped with a relief valve which shall be designed or set to open at a pressure of about 10 pounds above the maximum air pressure for which the system is designed to operate. Such relief valves often become dirty or gummy, hence the necessity for frequent cleaning to insure proper operation and prevent bursting of the tank.

Blow-Off Valve: One of the most important considerations is to provide a blow-off valve at the bottom of the tank which shall be used to "blow-off" the accumulated water, oil and sludge at least once each day. This is accomplished very easily by pumping the air pressure up to about 100 pounds and then opening the "blow-off" valve. The rush of air carries off most of the condensation water and excess oil.

We might ask, "What makes an air compressor installation hazardous?" The chief hazard lies in the too generous application of oil to the working parts of the compressor and the use of oil of improper quality. The heat developed by compression carbonizes the oil. This carbon collects on the valves of the compressor, in the tank, and in the air lines to the tank. The deposit on the valves causes them to leak and the repeated compression of the air as it passes through the leaky valves results in an excessively high temperature. Such high temperatures are sufficient to ignite the volatile constituents of the lubricating oil and produce violent explosions. Such explosions usually

result in blazing carbon and oil being showered about the room, igniting instantaneously any combustible material with which it may come in contact, saying nothing of serious burns to workmen. This is what actually happened without doubt in the three accidents mentioned.

To avoid trouble, the suggestions we have made regarding the installation of compressors and air tanks should be followed very closely. But what is equally important is the matter of maintenance. Here are a number of points which should be considered:

1. Use nothing but the proper kind of oil. Average normal conditions demand a medium-bodied pure mineral oil of the highest quality, not compounded with animal or vegetable oils, and one which has been carefully filtered in the final process of manufacture. Using the wrong type of oil results in trouble. Steam cylinder oil is not suitable, due to the fact that it carbonizes in the heat developed by the compressor and too heavy oils do not atomize readily adhering to the cylinder walls, where they are baked on as a sticky carbon deposit. If in doubt as to the type of oil to use, consult the manufacturer of the equipment or the main office of any of the prominent oil companies.

2. Do not use too much oil. It is difficult to say definitely what quantity of oil is required as conditions vary. The best method is to take out the valves of the compressor and examine the cylinder. If the interior parts seem too dry, it is an indication that more oil is needed, and if they seem to have excessive oil, less oil should, of course, be used. Too much oil forms excessive carbon deposits, a dangerous condition. As you would with your automobile drain the oil out of the crankcase occasionally, flush it out and fill with fresh oil. In the cold winter months it will probably be necessary to use a lighter bodied oil than in summer.

3. Remove and examine the valves periodically to see that carbon deposits have not caused sticking or improper leakage. Leaking valves should be cleaned and if found to be burned or worn, should be reground.

4. Blow off the compressor tank once a day to remove any accumulations of oil, water, or sludge.

5. Inspect the relief valve at frequent intervals to see that it is in good operating condition.

6. Keep the compressor and air lines clean by cleaning or blowing them off with an air hose at least once each week.

Hoover won the battle against the British rubber monopoly; and Britain seems to be winning the battle against the U. S. Wheat Board. In the end producers of both countries are the losers.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Almyra, Ark.—The Almyra Elvtr. & Rice Milling Co. plans to rebuild its plant that burned late in March.

Leachville, Ark.—The feed plant here owned by S. A. and Horace Hendrix has recently been equipped with new grinding and mixing machinery.

Helena, Ark.—The Kell interests and local business men have bot the properties of the Bear State Milling Co. and the plant will be operated under the name of the Southern Feed Mills, Inc., capitalized at \$100,000. Joe A. Kell is pres., and John J. Trumper is vice-pres., sec'y and general manager.

CALIFORNIA

Hynes, Cal.—The Consumers Feed Co.'s plant, valued at more than \$75,000, is soon to be altered and expanded, it is reported.

Richmond, Cal.—The Golden Gate Packing Co. will build a plant here for the manufacture of stock and poultry food from fish, and of other fish products. The plant will be equipped with the latest machinery.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Runnymede Co., which operates a large poultry farm (reported to be the largest in the world) at Reseda, started to mix its own feed in its plant here about a month ago, two 1-ton mixers being used. The capacity of the plant is 300,000 pounds daily.

Patterson, Cal.—The George H. Croley Co., of San Francisco, is erecting a feed mill and warehouse here, making the eighth branch for that company. Poultry and dairy feeds will be manufactured. The initial unit is to be 199 x 50 feet, with arrangements for expansion when desired. Grinding and mixing machinery will be installed.

Sacramento, Cal.—Despite the recent burning of the mill and warehouses of the California Rice Milling Co. (reported in the last number of the Journal), shipments of rice will be milled and marketed as usual, as temporary contracts have been entered into with three commercial mills to handle the rice. Several plans in connection with the rebuilding of the mill or the purchase of another plant are under consideration by the board of directors.

Pomona, Cal.—The Poultrymen's Co-op. Milling Co. is erecting a \$10,000 warehouse and poultry feed mill here, making the fourth mill for that company, the others being located at Los Angeles, Riverside and Van Nuys. The mill is expected to be in operation some time this month. The building is 55 x 120 feet, of corrugated iron, with composition roof, cement floors and steel sash. The milling company is composed of 10,050 poultry producers in southern California.

COLORADO

Flagler, Colo.—The Snell Grain Co. has provided lightning protection on its elevators at this point, at Arriba, Vona and Stratton, all in Colorado.

Montrose, Colo.—The Montrose Flour Mill recently installed a hammer mill.

Eckley, Colo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a new warehouse 22 x 76 feet, 9 feet high, with a 4-foot loading platform.

Denver, Colo.—A three-day sectional convention was held here at the Argonaut Hotel, beginning Apr. 29, by about 50 dealers of Ralston-Purina food products from Colorado and adjoining states. Discussions were held on nutrition and food values, besides the various speakers on the program.

Denver, Colo.—Fire broke out in one of the cubing machines of the new \$1,000,000 plant of the Ralston-Purina Mills here, on Apr. 30. The extent of the damage was not reported.

Denver, Colo.—Patrick Crowe, pres. of the Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., of this city, died at his home here, Apr. 23, of a heart attack, after an illness of three months, at the age of 75 years. Coming from Ireland in 1879, Mr. Crowe first settled at Leadville, where he engaged in the feed business. In 1899 he moved to Denver, and with George E. Ady organized the Ady & Crowe Co., and was considered one of the pioneer grain dealers of this city. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—H. S. Shannon & Co., grain and stock brokers, recently went into bankruptcy and their membership in the Grain Exchange has been canceled.

Decker, Man.—The grain elevator here, owned by the N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, burned during the third week of April, together with 15,000 bus. of grain.

Lamont, Alta.—The Brooks elevator, built 24 years ago and now owned by Harvey Harris and Lawrence Hansen, burned here late in March; loss estimated at \$19,000. A new annex built about four years ago also burned.

St. Boniface, Man.—The Soubry Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator was damaged recently to the extent of \$12,000 in a fire in which two men were injured.

Meaford, Ont.—We contemplate the construction of an elevator at Meaford, but work has not started, nor have definite arrangements been made.—Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., E. L. Hamlen, sec'y. (headquarters Toronto).

Twining, Alta.—The Bawlf Grain Co.'s elevator here burned on Apr. 2; loss, \$20,000; 6,000 bus. of grain also burned. Joseph McKinnon, agent of the company, was working in the pit when his lantern exploded and almost immediately the elevator was in flames, and he had a narrow escape from death.

Weyburn, Sask.—The Soo Line Mills Co.'s flour mill that burned last October is being rebuilt on the same site here. The capacity of the new mill will be 250 barrels a day—double that of the former mill. It will be operated by electricity and is to be completed in July. The elevator was rebuilt in less than three months after the fire and has been in operation for some time. Messrs. Kanee, Waldman and Lercher are the owners of the Soo Line Mills Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Court of King's Bench here recently upheld the validity of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange bylaw which creates a lien against memberships held by members who become bankrupt, in an action brot by the liquidators of the firm of A. H. Bevan & Co., Ltd., which went bankrupt some time ago, and the council of the exchange sold its memberships for \$30,000, which sum it applied toward paying debts due fellow members of the exchange.

Ottawa, Ont.—Decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Minister of National Revenue v. the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in favor of the latter, the decision holding that the Pool is not liable for taxes assessed by the minister amounting to \$154,143 for 1925 and \$302,489.61 for 1926, and that the deductions of the Pool for operating costs are not "profits" or "gains," the Pool merely acting in a judiciary capacity for grain growers, retaining nothing in the way of profit.

Vancouver, B. C.—Farmers co-operatives in British Columbia are reported to be contemplating entering the feed and flour business by purchasing Buckerfields, Ltd., of this city, on which they are said to have an option that expires June 1. The total amount involved is said to be \$625,000. A provisional board of directors has been chosen, having the power to incorporate the company.

Winnipeg, Man.—Atchison, Giddings & Raikes is a new grain brokerage and commission business here. W. S. Atchison, head of the firm, has been connected with the grain business since a boy of 15, and was employed in the Chicago offices of Logan & Bryan before coming to this city. He has been manager of the E. J. Bawlf Co., Ltd., for the past 12 years. Mr. Giddings has been a grain trader for a long time, and Mr. Raikes has been connected with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in various capacities for some time, being originally employed in the sec'y's office, later becoming identified with E. J. Bawlf Co., Ltd. Special attention will be given by the new firm to the handling of business to and from the Chicago and Minneapolis markets.

ILLINOIS

Gibson City, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment a Newell Truck Dump.

Sparland, Ill.—W. W. Dewey & Sons are installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale at this station.

Frankfort, Ill.—The Frankfort Grain Co. is painting its elevator.—Bill Tucker, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Leonard (Gilman p. o.), Ill.—Jack Pierce is the new manager of the Co-op. Grain Elvtr. Co.'s house here.

Rock Falls, Ill.—Davison & Kadle recently had a 10-ton dump scale installed, the Newell Const. & Mchy. Co. doing the work.

Lincoln, Ill.—Spellman & Co. are installing a portable Fairbanks Hopper Scale, as a part of their feed mill equipment installed this spring.—G. J. B.

Cairo, Ill.—Halliday Warehouse Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: H. A. Halliday, Nellie G. Halliday, Festus Barter; to deal in feed, hay, grain, etc.

Roseville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. will be in good shape to take care of all truck business from now on, as it is installing a 10-ton type "S" Fairbanks Scale.—Geo. J. B.

Brighton, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here is erecting a 40 x 40 foot addition to its elevator which it will use as a shop in which to repair tractors. John H. Hauter is manager.

Ullrich (Lake City p. o.), Ill.—F. W. DeHart, who operates an elevator at Lake City, is building another one here. He expects to have it completed in time to handle this year's grain.

Bongard (Villa Grove p. o.), Ill.—The Bongard Grain & Coal Co. is putting in a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and building a new office, to replace equipment burned in April.—Geo. J. Betzelberger.

Bluffs, Ill.—The Bluffs Farmers Grain Co. has built a feed house. It is 18 x 36 ft. and will hold two carloads of feed. The building is covered with corrugated iron. H. D. Berger is manager.—Chet Knierim.

Ladd, Ill.—The Ladd Elv. Co. is rebuilding at this point, Geo. Saathoff having the contract. The equipment includes a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift with Silent Chain Driven Automatic Compressor and Fairbanks-Morse Motors.

San Jose, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has recently bot a Newell Truck Dump.

Fogarty (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—The Fogarty Grain Co. has repainted its elevator, corn crib and office building. J. C. Wigginton is manager.—Chet Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Sterling, Ill.—The newly formed Sterling-Rock Falls Co-op. Marketing Ass'n has let the contract for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator here to Geo. B. Quick & Sons, to be fireproof, to have nine bins and to be equipped with up-to-date machinery. Aug. 1 is the date set for operation.

Williamsville, Ill.—Damage to the amount of about \$200 was caused by a fire that broke out in the dust bin adjoining the main elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. here early in April, at 4:45 in the morning. Firemen saved the elevator by pulling the dust house away from it by means of trucks.

Farmersville, Ill.—I have resigned as manager of the Farmersville Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator, where I have been for nine years. I have bot the remains of the Fernandes Grain Co.'s interests here [whose elevator burned in February], and may start a coal and feed business here.—R. W. Shrader.

Rushville, Ill.—Bader & Co. have bot W. S. Long & Son's elevator here. Franklyn Long, who has been managing the business, will continue to do so. This purchase gives Bader & Co. 10 elevators, located at Abingdon, Avon, Walnut Grove, Astoria, Vermont, Adair, Prairie City, Swan Creek, St. Augustine and Rushville.

Rosemond, Ill.—The Ohlman Grain Co., Inc., Ohlman, Ill., has leased the Moxley elevator at Rosemond. This elevator is located on the Big 4 and the C. & E. 1., and will be operated by the Ohlman Grain Co., Inc., and under that name. Mail should be addressed to Ohlman.—The Ohlman Grain Co., Inc., per J. P. Leiss, mgr.

Kankakee, Ill.—Selsor Orr, about 59, manager of the line of country stations operated in this territory by Bartlett-Frazier Co., died in March. He had been with the firm over 25 years. Elmer G. Neilsen is now general manager, succeeding Mr. Orr. Mr. Neilsen was formerly located at Reddick, Ill., for the company.—J. J. Coffman.

Allen (San Jose p. o.), Ill.—The John Wiemer Grain Co.'s elevator burned early in the morning of Apr. 29; loss, \$17,000; partly insured. About 800 bus. of oats also burned. Only the office building adjoining the elevator was saved. John Wiemer, former proprietor of this business, died recently, as reported in the Journal's last number.

Springfield, Ill.—The capacity of the new Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s mill here is to be doubled, increasing it to 4,000 barrels, by Sept. 1 or sooner by installing machinery in the second unit of the plant. Altho the mill has been in operation for some time, the formal opening was held on May 3, at which time the above announcement was made.

Waukegan, Ill.—Fire which broke out in the carpenter shop of the Blatchford Calf Meal Co. on Apr. 26, early in the afternoon, did a damage of about \$7,000, mostly to equipment stored there; fully covered by insurance. On account of fireproof doors and walls the fire was confined to the room where it started, and the concrete elevator was unharmed.

Monticello, Ill.—Twenty-eight members of the District Grain Dealers Ass'n, consisting of the counties of Macon, Douglas and Piatt, met for an informal get-together here, on Apr. 16. Dinner was served in the Moore Bank parlors, following which informal talks were given and business transacted. G. W. Robertson, of Charleston, had charge of the meeting. F. E. Hammon, of Arcola, is sec'y of the ass'n.

Chenoa, Ill.—Walter A. Groesbeck, who came to this town 41 years ago from New York state and was well known in this vicinity, having acted as manager of several elevators in Illinois, died very unexpectedly recently, being taken suddenly ill in the night. He was formerly associated with Graham & Bennion in the grain business here and continued with that business after it was purchased by its present owners, Boughton & Harlan, a total of 12 years. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Following the consolidation of the Hall Milling Co. and the Bernet, Craft & Kaufman Milling Co. (reported in the last number of the Journal under St. Louis, Mo.) under the name of the Commonwealth Flour Mills, Inc., comes the report that the local plant of the former Bernet, Craft & Kaufman Co. will be expanded and remodeled and the storage capacity increased in order to store wheat for the Government. It is also said that from 25 to 30 more men will be employed. The plant here has been under the direction of Supt. W. L. Lawson for 24 years.

Champaign, Ill.—Clair T. Hupp, of this city, passed away, on Apr. 30, at Peoria, as he was preparing to take part in the Shrine parade. Mr. Hupp played in the Shrine band and had just ascended several flights of stairs somewhat hurriedly and as he reached the top his heart failed him and he expired. He is survived by his wife and two boys. Mr. Hupp was well known thruout the grain trade, having managed elevators at Piper City, Cullom and Buckley, and in late years he was engaged in auditing grain elevator records. He will be missed by his many friends due to the services he rendered, his congenial spirit and ever willingness to help others.

Sauemin, Ill.—I have been laid up in bed for the past three weeks as the result of being badly injured in an auto accident that happened on Mar. 23. I and my family were returning from LaSalle, Ill., to Sauemin, on Route No. 2, about 5:45 p. m. It was raining and dark at the time, and owing to bright lights which interfered with driver, the car skidded and ran off the road between Rutland and Mazon and was thrown into a ditch; my wife, daughter and son escaped with a few cuts but it seems that I was thrown up against the top of the car and was rendered unconscious for about 30 minutes, had several ribs fractured and back badly bruised—am just about able to get around now (Apr. 21). It was a miracle that we were not all killed. Am glad to be able to get out. The car was a Chevrolet, six-cylinder model, and was a good car, as it came home on its own power, with only one glass window broken.—George J. Carson, mgr., Sauemin Elevator Co.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$16,500.

The Illinois State Grain Inspection office has removed to the 11th floor of the Postal Telegraph Bldg.

Damage to the extent of \$150,000 was done by fire that started in Swift & Co.'s 5-story feed warehouse, on Apr. 16, and spread to two other warehouses.

E. J. Housen, who has been manager of the purchasing and jobbing department of the J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, for several years, has resigned, effective May 1.

The new Board of Trade Building will be opened formally June 9 with appropriate ceremonies. On the morning of that date trading will begin in the new quarters.

Henry A. Rumsey, chairman of the building com'te of the Board of Trade, was tendered a testimonial dinner in recognition of his valued services, at the Chicago Athletic Ass'n.

An amendment to the rule, 291, of the Board of Trade, changing the minimum delivery of odd lots of oats from 1,000 to 2,000 bus. will be voted upon May 19. The minimum on the other grains remains at 1,000 bus.

The Daily Trade Bulletin, published by Howard, Bartels & Co., Inc., devoted exclusively to financial and commercial news, had a birthday, on May 1, on which day it entered the 64th year of its publication, and showed a reproduction of the first copy issued, which was on May 1, 1867.

The following have announced their removal to offices in the new Board of Trade Bldg.: Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.; Jackson Bros.; Boesel & Co.; Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.; James S. Templeton's Sons; Cooper, Dysart & Kuh; F. S. Lewis & Co.; Uhlmann Grain Co.; Stratton Grain Co.; Allied Mills, Inc.

To aid the government in obtaining wheat deliveries on the May contracts it has bot the directors of the Board of Trade on May 1 at a special meeting declared an emergency existed warranting the delivery of wheat in cars on track during the remainder of the month. Some 4,000,000 bus. of wheat in private houses will be loaded out and the cars delivered to the government or any other holder of May futures. Some wheat has been in store two years and the operators are glad of the opportunity to get rid of it.

The special com'te appointed to investigate the matter of the posting of 1,500,000 bus. of wheat in South Chicago Elevator "C" and "Annex" reported to the directors of the Board of Trade Apr. 29 that a settlement had been made by the warehousemen with the receipt holders. Most of the wheat that went out of condition was owned by the government, having been delivered to it on March futures. A New York firm had 100,000 bus., and a Kansas City trader 35,000 bus. The elevator company took the wheat back at a discount of 5 cents, receiving the May in exchange. It is said a little of the wheat was graded out as low as No. 5.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade are the following: Henry P. Russell, Elwood P. McEnany, Elmer P. Kayser, Edward E. Tanner, Jr., J. Harsen Halsted, Martin J. Hogan, Francis J. Phelan, Hiram H. Maynard, William H. Ryan, C. J. O'Connor, George F. Mangin, Harry A. White. Memberships transferred: John L. Luebbing, J. Leonard Replogle, Frank L. Kidder, Walter F. Schultze, Estate of Thomas H. Story, Norman M. Weiss, Estate of Martin J. Hogan, Alex J. Levi, Albert Franke, R. J. Vanbredakolff. Charles Head Smith, who has been a member since 1888, sold his membership. Change in registration: Benj. F. Schwartz, registered as pres. of Schwartz Grain Co., Inc. (was registered as pres. of B. F. Schwartz & Co., Inc.)

The payment of storage charges, now regulated by a resolution of the directors of the Board of Trade, will be governed by an amendment to Rule 288, which has been posted for ballot, the added section reading: "Unpaid accumulated storage charges shall be assumed by the buyer. Warehouse receipts shall carry ten days free storage to the buyer or the equivalent thereof at the rate of one-twentieth of one cent per bu. per day, which shall be allowed and credited by the seller in addition to all unpaid storage charges. No warehouse receipt covering grain in regular store shall be valid for delivery on future contracts unless the storage charges on such grain shall have been paid up to the first day of the current month and such payment endorsed on the warehouse receipt."

INDIANA

Sharpsville, Ind.—Alonzo J. Smith, of Coatesville, Ind., has bot the Kiefer Feed & Supply Co.'s lease of the elevator here.

Geneva, Ind.—Fire, probably caused by foreign material going thru a roll, slightly damaged the plant of the Geneva Milling & Elevator Co. recently.

North Judson, Ind.—Vanek Bros. have taken over the management of the People's Grain Elevator, of which Fred and William Lemke were the proprietors. New equipment is being installed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Domestic Feed & Grain Co. will move its offices from the Board of Trade Bldg. to its new warehouse on So. Capital Ave. The warehouse has 14,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

Huntington, Ind.—The case of Donald and Roland Wallace, formerly of the now defunct Wallace Milling Co., of this city and of Dale, Ind., charged with the violation of the state warehouse act, has been set for Sept. 3, at Rockport, Ind., in the Spencer circuit court.

Redkey, Ind.—James Warren, formerly manager of the Deerfield Grain Co.'s elevator at Deerfield, Ind. (Ridgeville p. o.), has succeeded Emery Kemper as manager of the Redkey Grain Co.'s house at this point, who resigned recently to go with a coal company.

Saratoga, Ind.—Ed Teagarden, whose elevator here burned early in the spring, is moving his elevator from Deerfield (Ridgeville p. o.) to this place, the elevator being dismantled and moved by trucks.

Muncie, Ind.—The old Webb flour mill here is being dismantled by the Urmston Grain & Seed Co., which will remove the lumber to Orestes, where the company has an elevator, and use it on the property there.

Milroy, Ind.—A com'ite has been appointed to work for the erection of an elevator here under the government plan. This town has been without an elevator since last August, when the Milroy Milling Co.'s mill and elevator burned.

Deerfield (Ridgeville p. o.), Ind.—The Deerfield Grain Co.'s elevator is being moved to Saratoga, where Ed Teagarden, owner, will be in charge. James Warren, former manager at Deerfield, is now with the Redkey Grain Co. at Redkey, Ind.

Lakeville, Ind.—It is reported that the St. Joseph County Farm Buro contemplates taking over the defunct Wolf & Schafer grain elevator here for operation. The assets of the company are said to be less than \$13,000 and the liabilities \$33,600.

Buck Creek, Ind.—The Lafayette Milling Co., of Lafayette, has acquired the L. & S. Grain Co.'s elevators here and at Colburn. Mr. Laforge, of the L. & S. Co., has taken in a large farm in the southern part of the state on the trade and will become a full-fledged dirt farmer.—A. E. Hartley (Indianapolis, Ind.)

Evansville, Ind.—The Rapier Sugar Feed Co., of Owensboro, Ky., manufacturers of a complete line of sugar feeds, has just finished building a warehouse on the Dixie Bee highway at the junction of the Boonville highway, east of Evansville, where it has announced it will carry a complete line of its products.—W. B. C.

Berne, Ind.—The large elevator of the Berne Grain & Hay Co. burned on Apr. 16, in the afternoon, the cause being attributed to a defective electric switch; loss, \$20,000; partly insured. The building itself, which was an old landmark, having been erected in 1875, was not so valuable, but some new machinery had been recently installed and is a total loss. A big hammer mill was installed last spring and two months ago a new feed mixer was put in. One carload of wheat, 700 bus. of oats and 600 bus. of corn were destroyed, but several truckloads of commercial feed were saved. The company's coal bins and warehouse were saved also. A few days after the fire it was announced that the company would rebuild the elevator, but a week later it was reported that the stockholders had decided not to. Mixing and grinding equipment will be installed in the big warehouse.

IOWA

Marysville, Ia.—The Marysville Feed Mill was recently dismantled.

Charles City, Ia.—Theodore T. Schilling has bot a Newell Truck Dump.

Dewar, Ia.—Follett & Son is the successor of Follett & Emert, of this place.

Moorland, Ia.—Consideration is being given to installing a feed grinder by the Farmers Grain Co.

Farnhamville, Ia.—The Babcock Milling Co. recently added a batch feed mixer to its equipment.

Zearing, Ia.—The R. J. Pulley elevator at this place will be repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Weldon, Ia.—S. D. Miller & Son recently installed a one-ton Munson Feed Mixer.—F. G. Conrad.

Lamoni, Ia.—Barr & Moon recently installed a feed mixer and corn cracker in their plant here.

Neola, Ia.—Fred W. Gardner, of Emmetsburg, has been appointed local manager for the Quaker Oats Co.

Menlo, Ia.—Thieves have broken into the Johnson & Tuttle elevator here twice recently to steal grain.

Des Moines, Ia.—We now operate 16 country elevators in Iowa.—Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co., J. D. Kent.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a new grinder to replace the one that has been in use.

Colesburg, Ia.—Raymond & Stillinger are installing a new Sidney Corn Sheller in their feed milling plant.—F. J. Conrad.

Melvin, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here is re-organizing, changing the present stock company to a co-operative.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Tjaden & Dilly Co. has installed an oats huller having a capacity of 100 bus. of oats per hour.

Lake View, Ia.—The Scott Grain Co. is having its 10-ton truck scale rebuilt in preparation for the coming season.

Ross, Ia.—The local elevator of Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. was covered with steel recently by the Williams Const. Co.

Marion, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is installing a Munson Ear Corn Crusher and a Burton Feed Mixer.—F. J. Conrad.

Kensett, Ia.—An oat huller has been installed in A. A. Thompto & Sons' elevator here. Elmer A. Thompto is manager.

West Branch, Ia.—R. A. Reese, of Des Moines, has gone into partnership with H. L. Moorehead in the grain business here.

Harlan, Ia.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.'s elevator is gleaming under a new coat of paint applied by the Williams Const. Co.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is tearing down the east side of its elevator preparatory to erecting a larger annex.

Titonka, Ia.—The new building of the Titonka Feed Mill, erected by O. E. Miller, is completed and the machinery is being installed.

Traer, Ia.—John Steffen bot the L. W. Hess elevator here (for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.)—J. M. Piper, Piper Grain & Milling Co., Cedar Rapids.

Livermore, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. is changing the power in its elevator here and making other repairs, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Roelyn (Moorland p. o.), Ia.—We are planning to replace our gasoline power with an electric motor at an early date. We have added farm implements to our list of sidelines and will soon put up a machinery shed.—T. G. Hansen, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Latimer, Ia.—The stockholders of the Farmers Grain Co. (that went out of business nearly two years ago) dissolved the corporation on Apr. 15, 1930.

Riverton, Ia.—The Riverton Co-op. Co., Inc.; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators include Geo. W. Feil and B. E. Shull; dealers in grain, livestock and feed.

Bondurant, Ia.—I am now manager of the Farmers Shping Ass'n here. I was former assistant manager at Scranton, Ia., under Sam Stewart.—V. R. Dillavou.

Glendon (Menlo p. o.), Ia.—H. W. Moyer has traded his grain elevator at this place to Alfred De Ment, of Anita, for his 84-acre farm one mile southwest of this point.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Beaver Valley Milling Co. recently put in a 24 in. single disc Munson Attrition Mill for cracking corn, wheat, and other grains.—F. J. Conrad.

Norwalk, Ia.—Two drying kilns are being added to the facilities of the Standard Products Co., manufacturers of "Hi-Lactik Yeast," to increase the company's output.

Corwith, Ia.—Among improvements contemplated by the Co-op. Grain Co. are two automatic electric dumps. An oat huller may be installed also. S. P. Stark is the new manager.

Webster City, Ia.—A new Western Manlift and two G. E. enclosed motors have been installed in the elevator of the Webster City Elvtr. Co. The Williams Const. Co. did the work.

Galva, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by fire that broke out shortly before noon near the roof; damage several hundred dollars; covered by insurance.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 30,000-bu. annex and repairs on the present elevator. Work has been started.

Waterloo, Ia.—Ernest Hansen, assistant manager of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s local office, will embark on the sea of matrimony June 1, when he will be married to Miss Eva Kasemier, of New England, N. D.

Winterset, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 20-ton scale. The platform is 20 feet long and 9 feet wide. A new side entry was made to the building, and a cement approach put in.

Conroy, Ia.—The Conroy Grain & Lbr. Co. has installed a 27 in. Munson Attrition Mill, a Munson Ear Corn Crusher, a Rosco Oat Huller, roller bearings and a number of other improvements.—F. J. Conrad.

Dunlap, Ia.—The Dunlap Grain & Lbr. Co. is erecting a new warehouse for feed and tankage. Mr. Lehman has made several improvements since taking over this elevator, the former Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.

Clinton, Ia.—The Mac-X Feed Co.'s plant was the scene of a fire that was soon extinguished, on Apr. 15, when flames were discovered at 1:20 p. m., in feed in the same elevator that had a serious fire a few months ago.

Fontanelle, Ia.—E. S. Snethen, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. reports the company did \$215,356 business during 1929, making a profit of \$10,140. The company has a capital stock of \$25,000 and shows a surplus of \$14,393.

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to
30 } %

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Elevators
Grain
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Seranton, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. here has taken on bulk oil and gasoline equipment and tanks. Sam Stewart says business has been very good.—W. D. H.

Story City, Ia.—A blaze in a pile of cobs at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, at noon, Apr. 9, was put out by the fire company before any damage was done to the building. It was thought that sparks from an engine started the fire.

Everly, Ia.—Fred R. Ruge, age 65 years, grain dealer here for many years, was found dead in bed, at Twin Falls, Ida., Apr. 14. He left a note saying he believed he was becoming insane and indicated that he contemplated taking his own life.

Des Moines, Ia.—A concrete annex to hold 400,000 bus. is in course of construction at the East 18th St. plant of the Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., the designers and builders, expect to have it completed by July 15.

Elliott, Ia.—R. C. Kipp, local elevator man, has purchased a coal conveyor. He is replacing his old bins with six of semi-circular construction. The conveyor will be operated by an electric motor and can unload a car of coal in 2½ hours.—Art Torkelson.

Westview Sta. (Pocahontas p. o.), Ia.—The largest single sale of grain from a country elevator in northwestern Iowa was completed on Apr. 15 when Claude Van Gundy, of the VanWest Grain Co., contracted sale of 100,000 bus. of oats from last year's crop.

New London, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. has voted to apply for an extension of its charter for another 20 years. The company's main office is located here, with elevators at this point, Mt. Pleasant, Rome, Eldon, Packwood, Pekin, Sperry and Yarmouth.

Storm Lake, Ia.—C. E. Wood who was formerly assistant manager at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Terril, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here, relieving Miss Cattermole, who at present is out west.—Art Torkelson.

Swea City, Ia.—The report given out by the daily press a few weeks ago that George Livermore, of Fairmont, Minn., had closed his two elevators at this place was misleading, as they were only closed for repairs and will open again when the new wheat comes in.

Davenport, Ia.—The concrete work on the 600,000-bu. storage addition for the Western Flour Mills here was reported to be nearing completion late in April and was expected to be ready for the installation of machinery early this month. The James Stewart Corp. has the contract.

Sioux City, Ia.—What is known locally as the old Akron Mill & Elevator property here, owned by the North-Western Railroad and operated by the Mullaney Grain Co., is to be improved by the doubling of its storage capacity. The handling capacity will also be improved.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—I joined the Raven Mfg. Co., of this city on Apr. 15. Was formerly with the Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co. at Des Moines. Have been in the grain business in and around Des Moines for 16 years. At one time was manager of the Central Iowa Grain Co.—E. H. Day.

Des Moines, Ia.—Geo. W. Leuth, ass't sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n and long active in the interests of the Western Mutual Fire Ins. Co., passed away Apr. 17 at the Methodist hospital here. He had undergone a serious operation and suffered a relapse. Interment was at Spencer, Ia.

Kellogg, Ia.—The Kellogg Roller Mill burned on Apr. 15, at 6:45 p. m. Loss, several thousand dollars; partly insured. Defective wiring was given as the cause. Ira Kinyon, owner, had only recently completed installing new machinery. It is reported that he may rebuild the plant at a future date.

Cylinder, Ia.—On May 8 the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. purchased the local Quaker Oats elevator and warehouse for a consideration of \$12,500. This will give the Farmers Elevator Co. a capacity of 100,000 bus. Possession will be given July 1 by Quaker Oats. John Brakke is the local Farmers manager.—Art Torkelson.

Oakville, Ia.—We are having our elevator completely remodeled, new iron corrugated siding put on, motorized thruout, a Diamond Attrition Mill installed, also two Newell Truck Dumps, one for ear corn and one for small grain. The Newell Const. & Mch'y. Co. is doing the work.—C. A. Johnson, prop. Oakville Grain Co.

Griswold, Ia.—We are putting in a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, type registering beam, dropping the driveway three feet, and installing a Newell Electric Truck Dump. This is the elevator we took over Mar. 1, the former Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc., H. C. Hale.

Salix, Ia.—Contrary to rumors, the Farmers Elevator Co. of this point is anything but broke. Charles Carr, manager, reports that two ex-directors stirred up a lot of fuss and asked for a receiver because their stock was not bot in by the company at their own figure. The company is said to have paid 200% dividend this past year.

Des Moines, Ia.—Standard Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; officers: Ernest I. Sargent, pres.; A. E. Sargent, vice-pres.; W. I. Sargent, sec'y; T. S. Hearne, treas.; to make a gluconated yeast product for the use of mixed feed manufacturers; the company has a factory at Norwalk, Ia., the capacity of which will be increased to 20,000 lbs. a day.

Polk City, Ia.—The W. O. Sloan Lbr. Co., of Des Moines, has let a contract to the Younglove Engineering Co. for construction of a new 10,000-bu. cribbed elevator. Building was scheduled to begin about May 1. G. B. Crum will be local manager in charge of the elevator when it is completed. The local firm name will be W. O. Sloan Lbr. & Grain Co.

Prairie City, Ia.—P. D. Wagaman, 55 years old, was fatally injured while grinding feed at the Prairie City Mill. He was standing near the mill when a burr broke and he was struck by a piece of metal weighing 36 pounds, which dismembered him. He died an hour after the accident. He is survived by a son and two daughters.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Dana, Ia.—Early on May 7 the C. C. Buck elevator, its contents and two freight cars burned. The Stokely grain elevator nearby was slightly damaged when the flames spread. The elevator contained 4,000 bus. corn and 12,000 bus. oats; 20 tons of coal were also lost. The estimated loss to the building was \$12,000. Origin of the blaze has not been determined. J. Thorpe is the local manager.—Art Torkelson.

Burlington, Ia.—We plan on starting about May 1 on the construction of a 12,000-bu. elevator in Burlington. It will be served by C. B. & Q. and C. R. I. & P. Railroads. It will be equipped with sheller, grinder and other machinery necessary for the modern elevator. There is no elevator in Burlington at the present time with the exception of the terminal house of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., which handles nothing but carlots.—Oakville Grain Co., O. D. Johnson (Oakville, Ia.).

Corwith, Ia.—The report that the Co-op. Grain Co. and the Farmers Co., of Corwith, Ia., have consolidated is not correct. There was a move on to that effect, but it failed to go thru. Our directors would not consolidate under the terms suggested by the directors of the Co-op. Grain Co. Our company had intended to take over the Co-op. Grain Co., but as stated above, we declined to consolidate, and are at the same old stand doing business.—Farmers Grain Co., B. P. Greenfield, mgr.

KANSAS

Marquette, Kan.—We do not handle grain now.—Marquette Produce Co.

Long Island, Kan.—Ellis Lester recently equipped his elevator with lightning protection.

Ewell, Kan.—The elevator of C. C. Smith sustained slight windstorm damages on May 1.

Caruso (Ruleton p.o.), Kan.—The G. E. Fike Grain Co. recently provided lightning protection.

Garden City, Kan.—Rapid progress is being made on remodeling the local elevator of Geo. E. Gano.

Solomon, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here is being remodeled by the Hahn Const. Co.

Studley, Kan.—The Studley Co-op. Exchange's elevator has been equipped with lightning protection.

Franz, Kan.—The elevator of W. C. Groth was blown away and completely wrecked on the morning of May 6.

WICHITA

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Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Brenham (Greensburg p.o.), Kan.—Lightning protection has been installed at the elevator of the Brenham Merc. Co.

Eureka, Kan.—We have made considerable improvements and are now making all kinds of mixed feeds.—Eureka Roller Mills.

Wolf (Garden City p. o.), Kan.—The Deerfield Grain Co., of Deerfield, Kan., is building an elevator at this point, which is five miles northeast of Deerfield.

Yuma (Concordia p.o.), Kan.—W. H. Morrison has provided lightning protection on his elevators at this point and at Cedar and Jamestown, Kan.

Ness City, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has gone into the oil business, having ordered oil storage tanks having a capacity of 42,660 gallons.

Fowler, Kan.—The 200,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator addition under construction by the Fowler Equity Exchange is to be completed by June 1. Horner & Wyatt prepared the plans.

Cimarron, Kan.—The Industrial Engineering Co. is reported to have the contract for construction of a concrete elevator here for the Co-op. Equity Exchange, to have capacity for 200,000 bus.

Satanta, Kan.—L. R. Mangles is the new manager of the Pettit Grain Co.'s elevator here, having assumed charge Apr. 1. Before coming here he was manager of the elevator at Rolla, Kan., for four years.

Cummings, Kan.—Harry Strine's elevator here burned Apr. 11, late in the afternoon; partly insured. The elevator contained 300 bus. of wheat, 50 bus. of corn, a carload of coal and a quantity of small grain.

Dighton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n's new 150,000-bu. concrete elevator at this point is to be completed June 15. It will have a Gerber Double Distributor as a part of its equipment.

Johnson, Kan.—The recently organized Johnson Co-op. Grain Co. is only waiting granting of a site on the Santa Fe right-of-way before commencing construction of a new elevator for use in handling this year's crop.

Castleton, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a 20,000-bu. elevator here, Carl Erickson having the contract. The equipment will include a Kewanee Lift, Steel Grain Grate and Steel Hopper, furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Ulysses, Kan.—"Sullivan" has a new 200,000-bu. concrete elevator under construction here and is building another elevator at Mile Post 29 (Ulysses p.o.), 6 miles west of here. The Industrial Engineering Co. has the contract for the local house.

Minneola, Kan.—June 20 is the date set for the completion of the new 155,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator under construction for the Farmers Co-op. Exchange, as reported in the Mar. 26 Journal, plans for which were drawn by Horner & Wyatt.

Ensign, Kan.—Chas. Bartlett, of Whiteside, has succeeded F. E. Vance as manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here. Mr. Vance, who has been manager for eight years, resigned in April to go into business for himself in the western part of the state.

Edna, Kan.—Warren Wilmoth recently sold his interest in the local feed mill, operating under the name of the Wilmoth-McNeal Feed Mill, to his partners, Walter McNeal and A. L. Stine. The company recently added a 24 x 50 foot storage for feeds and implements.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Bucklin Co-op. Exchange has bot the Geo. E. Gano elevator and started business Apr. 21. It is planned to tin the elevator and do some remodeling before harvest.—L. W. Heaton, mgr. [It was reported early in April that the company would build.]

Atchison, Kan.—A group meeting of grain dealers, under the auspices of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, was held here Friday evening, May 9, at which time J. J. Kraetli, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, a member of the National Chamber of Commerce, gave a talk on what happened at Washington.

Kismet, Kan.—The Kismet Equity Exchange is building a 30,000-bu. frame elevator, the Star Engineering Co. doing the work. The foundation has been poured and work is progressing rapidly. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are furnishing the Kewanee Lift, Steel Grain Grates and Hopper used in this construction.

Plains, Kan.—The roof of the new concrete tanks built for the Plains Equity Exchange to increase its handling and storage capacity by 234,000 bus. is reported to have been completed and installation of machinery is under way. The company is changing from gasoline to electric power. The equipment includes a Gerber Double Distributor.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wallingford Grain Co. has let the contract for the construction of additional units, having a total storage capacity of 375,000 bus., at the Public Terminal Elvtr. here, giving the elevator a total capacity of 750,000 bus. to the J. F. McDowell Const. Co. The addition is to be completed in time for the new crop.

Milepost 29 (Ulysses p. o.), Kan.—There are two elevators at Milepost 29, one is owned and operated by Sullivan Bros., Grain, of Ulysses, and the other by myself. My elevator will be completed in about three weeks (from May 3). It is of 30,000-bu. capacity, of crib construction and is being built by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co.—J. A. Carter, Grain.

Wilson, Kan.—A com'te has been organized, consisting of N. L. Rucker, county farm agent; Mr. Kenney, sec'y of the State Farmers Union; L. C. Williams, of K. S. A. C., and a representative of the Federal Farm Bureau, to endeavor to raise funds to buy the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that went into the hands of a receiver last December.

Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan.—The Voda Co-op. Ass'n is remodeling its elevator. It is equipping it with electricity, installing a Winter Head Drive, a Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale, a Boss Carloader, etc. When finished it will handle 2,500 bus. an hour. The Western Engineering Co. has the contract.—Alfred Rensmeyer, mgr., Voda Co-op. Ass'n.

Iola, Kan.—Have been holding group meetings thruout the state during the past five weeks, one being held at Iola on May 2, in the evening. C. F. Scott, editor of the Iola Register, made a very interesting talk to the 40 dealers in attendance and we believe convinced every one that the Farm Board Bill could never succeed.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Lawrenceburg (Hollis p. o.), Kan.—The Campbell Elvtr. here burned on Apr. 11. The building was partly covered by insurance. The elevator was in operation at the time, and it is believed that either a short circuit or a hot box caused the fire, which started in the cupola. Five hundred bus. of grain was destroyed. A box car which had just been loaded was moved to safety.

Hays, Kan.—We have built three new elevators which will be just opened this coming season. The Wheat Farming Co. has a large acreage of wheat and these elevators will first be used for the company's own wheat and then we will also buy some wheat.—A. F. Bieker, sec'y-treas., The Wheat Farming Co., Inc. [This company was reported in the Apr. 9 Journal as having let the contract for the construction of a 55,000-bu. elevator at Page, Kan.]

Lakin, Kan.—Carpenters have finished their work on the Geo. E. Gano elevator here, capacity 40,000 bus. It has track room for loading seven cars and is equipped with a leg that will carry 4,000 bus. of grain in one hour, an air lift truck dump, 10-bu. automatic scale in the cupola, a 15-h.p. electric motor directly connected with a belt pulley by a worm gear. C. W. Barchet, who during the past year has been running the Gano elevator at Hartland, is the local manager.

Topeka, Kan.—The following applications for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n have been received since January 1, 1930: Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Yates Center; Dodge City Flour Mills, Dodge City; Art Hoffman Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; C. T. McCoy, Cawker City; Dillon-Conn Grain Co., Bellaire; Otego Elevator Co., Otego; C. M. Lantis, Esbon; H. E. Quanz, Glade; C. H. Bandt, Stuttgart; W. P. Kleisen, Leoti; Ira R. Yingling, Kendall; Farmers Co-op. Grain & M. Co., Halstead; Western Hdw. & Supply Co., Leoti; McDonald Equity Exchange, McDonald; Trud Bros. Grain Co., Tribune; Farmers Elevator Co., Clearwater.

Manhattan, Kan.—An elevator is under construction for Dan D. Casement, well known as a raiser of prize-winning stock, on the Juniata farm, 4½ miles north of this city, on State Highway No. 13. The elevator is to be 20 x 30, 36 feet to the square, studded, metal clad with full lightning protection. It is a combination elevator and grinder plant, is equipped with Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale, truck dump, Western Corn Sheller and Cleaner with electric power; all Hyatt Roller Bearings, with the large ear corn leg which will handle ear corn from the dump to the large corn crib, and will be a hammer mill grinder and rope drive. It is especially designed to meet the requirements of a ranch where both grinder and storage facilities are necessary. The truck dump scales are so located with bins over the driveway that the grain can be dumped and the wagons can remain on the scale and the feed discharged from the overhead bins and weighed, as all feed going to the stock must be weighed for each feeding. The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract. Mr. Casement writes: "I am building an elevator on my farm—not on the railroad—and solely for my personal use."

KENTUCKY

Paris, Ky.—Warehouse M of Brent & Co., Inc., burned Apr. 28.

Henderson, Ky.—Aaron Waller, pres. for 34 years of A. Waller & Co., well known grain and milling concern here, operating a line of elevators, died at his home here, on Apr. 22, of double pneumonia. He was 63 years of age.

Owensboro, Ky.—A re-inforced concrete grain elevator, probably of 150,000-bus. capacity, to replace the house burned last December, will be erected by the Owensboro Grain Co., plans for which are being prepared by Horner & Wyatt.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—An addition to the plant of the Milan Grain Milling Co. is under construction, also extensive alterations.

MICHIGAN

Conklin, Mich.—The windows in the elevator office of C. H. Runciman were broken by windstorm on April 19.

Millington, Mich.—The recently remodelled feed mill and elevator of the Millington Milling Co. burned Apr. 17; loss, \$29,000; partly insured. The mill was filled with wheat and flour.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—A dinner meeting of grain, hay and feed dealers and millers was held in this city, at the Columbia Hotel, on Apr. 23, for the territory tributary to Kalamazoo. Dinner was followed by an interesting program, discussion being given to the question of going on a cash basis as well as other suggestions for the betterment of business.

Owosso, Mich.—At a meeting of the Central Michigan Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in this city on one of the last days of April, 27 elevators located in Saginaw, Shiawassee, Clinton and Ingham counties voted to operate their plants on a cash basis. This meeting was the result of similar action taken at Alma, Port Huron and Caro. It is expected that the new policy will become effective over the state about June 1.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Dudley G. Roe, Jr., is an applicant for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—Four all-steel barges and floating elevators, each having a capacity of 50,000 bus., will be put into service here by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for auxiliary service at its Canton export grain elevator.

Frederick, Md.—Thomas Bros. Co. (which operates elevators at Adamstown, Gaithersburg, Barnesville, Union Bridge and at this city, all in Maryland), incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: Clarence C. C., J. Samuel and G. Leicester Thomas, Jr.; to conduct a feed and grain business.

MONTANA

Winifred, Mont.—Repairs will be made on the plant of the Montana & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Brady, Mont.—Extensive improvements will be made in the Equity Co-op. Ass'n elevator at this place. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Stanford, Mont.—Louse Creek Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Ben Krumheuer, C. M. Todd, M. K. Ferry, Homer Wight, Rolland H. Jenks.

Opheim, Mont.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., of Minneapolis, has closed its local elevator temporarily. E. H. Brockmeier, agent, stated that it would re-open about July 1.

Stockett, Mont.—Stockett Grain Co., Inc.; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Vernon Van Koten, W. Raunig, John Yuhas, Stephen Mayernik, John Pettapiece; to purchase and sell grain and operate elevators.

Power, Mont.—Contract for an annex, 60,000-bus. capacity, for the Power Farmers Elvtr. has been awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co. This annex will have ten bins and will be operated in connection with the elevator the Ibberson Co. recently built for the Farmers Co. The building will be iron clad.

Highwood, Mont.—The Wheat Marketing Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; directors: Earl Hood, Victor L. Tuscher, Howell Harris, William L. Zanto and A. E. Lynch; to build and operate elevators and warehouses, buy and sell grain of all kinds and engage in other enterprises for the promotion of agriculture in Montana.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—Among recent new members of the Board of Trade is J. R. McLean.

Currie, Minn.—Riordan Bros., of Lamber-ton, Minn., plan the installation of a feed grinding mill here.

Chaska, Minn.—The Carver Elvtr. Co. has installed a feed mixer for the production of poultry and cattle feeds.

Heron Lake, Minn.—H. A. Hanschel, of Cannon Falls, is installing a feed grinding mill in the Kummeth Bldg.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. repair its elevator at this place.

Slayton, Minn.—Clifford and Clayton Neilson recently purchased the Bruemmer Feed Mill and took possession.

Halstad, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. may possibly start a feed grinding mill here, if it is found that there is a demand for it.

Huntley, Minn.—Repairs are being made on the Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this place. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Traverse (St. Peter p. o.), Minn.—The latest appointee to the position of manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is Harold Tufte.

Hallock, Minn.—E. N. Johnson has awarded the contract for a new elevator to be built at this place to the T. E. Ibberson Co., work to start at once.

Lanesboro, Minn.—The former Grothe Mill will hereafter be known as the Grothe-Ellstad Mill, Henry Ellstad having bot a half interest in the firm.

Minneota, Minn.—Isaac Steenhoven, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for a number of years past, has resigned his position.

Springfield, Minn.—Hailstones and wind damaged the roofs and broke out window lights in the mill plant of the Springfield Milling Co. on May 1.

Winona, Minn.—The 500,000-bu. storage under construction here for the Bay State Milling Co. will be completed by the Barnett & Record Co. on July 1.

Lake City, Minn.—A. W. Frick has been elected manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding E. L. DeMarce, who resigned recently, effective June 1.

Canby, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is expending about \$4,000 on improvements at its elevator, including a feed mill. The elevator will be repainted also.

Dassel, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here contemplates replacing its gas engine and motor with a new motor, and installing a link belt drive. John Sallberg is manager.

Waseca, Minn.—The Cargill Commission Co.'s elevator here has been leased by the Harland Flour & Feed Co., which is remodeling the plant and installing new machinery. Ray Roesler has been appointed manager.

Duluth, Minn.—The Occident Terminal Co.'s 2,000,000-bu. additional storage, details of which were given in the Mar. 12 Journal, will be completed Aug. 15. The Barnett & Record Co. is doing the construction work.

Frost, Minn.—Theo. Long, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Thornton, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house here. He reported to his new duties May 8.—Art Torkelson.

Vergas, Minn.—The Northland Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, built 26 years ago, when Vergas was a small village on the newly constructed Soo Line between Thief River Falls and Glenwood, has been closed, due to less wheat grown in the vicinity.

Bigelow, Minn.—The J. J. Kramer Elevator here and all its contents, together with a corn-crib containing 400 bus. of corn and a warehouse containing several barrels of oil burned recently. The cause of the fire is unknown, starting in the cupola.—Art Torkelson.

Waldorf, Minn.—Peter Rasmussen, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hartland for the past several years, has taken over the management of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Albert Nerland, who resigned recently after being manager for three years.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—The Mountain Lake Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 15-ton, 22-foot dump scale, all steel construction, which work has been completed. A new Strong-Scott Dump was installed, in addition to other repairs about the plant.

Wells, Minn.—The International Milling Co.'s elevator here has been bot by T. W. Lynch, formerly head miller of the Albert Lea Flour Mills, Albert Lea, Minn., who is remodeling it to operate as a combined feed mill and elevator. Power will be furnished by an oil engine. An attrition mill, an oat huller, a corn and cob crusher and some additional cleaning equipment have been installed.

Milroy, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new elevator, 25,000-bus. capacity. One of the company's present elevators will be wrecked to make room for the new structure, which will contain 12 bins, have one leg, slab foundation, and be iron clad. A Winter Head Drive will be used along with Fairbanks-Morse motors, a Strong-Scott Dump will be installed on a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale in the driveway. A new office building will be a part of the new plant, which will be covered with galvanized iron.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce include Kenneth Templeton and Wm. L. Brisley.

Work is progressing on the new work-house and elevator of the Searle Grain Co. here, that replaces its Sterling elevator that burned last December. It is to be completed in July.

The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, is reported as contemplating the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator in this city, at 42nd St. and Minnehaha Ave., work to start at once and to be completed by July 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Requests for transfer of membership in the Chamber of Commerce have been made as follows: From Isaac L. Berge to Luke J. Dillon; from R. F. Nicolai to William H. Harter. The privilege of firm membership has been granted to Scott, Burrows & Christie.

Minneapolis, Minn.—R. T. Paradis, of this city, will continue to be the representative of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in this market, according to the recent announcement of George S. Milnor. Representatives are to be appointed soon in all important markets. Mr. Paradis was formerly sales manager for the Minnesota Wheat Growers Co-op. Marketing Ass'n.

A new firm, known as the Mullin & Dillon Co., has been formed here by W. E. Mullin and L. J. Dillon, both of whom are well known to the grain trade of this section, having been associated with one of the older Minneapolis grain houses for a number of years. The new firm will conduct a general grain business, being fully equipped to handle consignments in this market.

MISSOURI

Watson, Mo.—O. A. Bayless' elevator here burned on Apr. 22; loss, \$4,000.

Bates City, Mo.—The Bates City Elvtr. & Mill Co. has installed lightning protection at its plant.

Dalton, Mo.—Fire reported as being of electrical origin slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Apr. 22.

Maitland, Mo.—The Nodaway Farmers Elvtr. Co. has filed a petition asking for a court order authorizing dissolution of the company.

Prairie Lick (Boonville p. o.), Mo.—The elevator here owned by Brownfield & Simmons burned Apr. 15 during the night; small insurance was carried. The elevator contained no grain.

LaGrange, Mo.—J. L. Tibesar has been appointed manager of the LaGrange Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. E. Minor, resigned, who has been manager since January. Mr. Tibesar has been a member of the board of directors for several years.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The milling plant of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. at North Kansas City was slightly damaged by fire Apr. 10.

Louis U. Jeanneret, father of R. A. Jeanneret, pres. of the Board of Trade, died at the home of his son here, on May 9, at the age of 71 years. He had been ill for five months.

B. F. Hargis, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade and a pioneer grain merchant of this market, is seriously ill at his home here. His son, B. L. Hargis, is local manager for Lamson Bros. & Co.

The two well known grain commission firms of McGreevy & Co., Harris, Upham & Co. joined forces, on May 1, as Harris, Upham & Co. Milton C. and Milton W. McGreevy are now general partners of Harris, Upham & Co.

Miss Mildred Lonsdale, daughter of C. W. Lonsdale, pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of this city, was married, on Apr. 22, to Oliver Thornton Comstock, the wedding taking place in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The Rodney Milling Co. has let the contract and work has been started on the construction of additional storage to its plant here, to have a capacity of 250,000 bus., doubling the present elevator capacity of the company. The addition will consist of eight concrete tanks and 11 interstice bins, and is to be completed late in June.

Charles W. Lonsdale, pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of this city, was recently re-elected second vice-pres. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting held recently in Washington, D. C., after declining to run for the presidency.

The foundation piles have been driven and the foundation concrete poured for the 1,100,000-bu. storage addition to the Wabash Elvtr., operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co. The James Stewart Corp. expects to have the storage ready to receive grain early in June.

The 1,000-bu. per hour capacity grain drier addition for the Kansas Elvtr. for the Alton Grain Elvtr. Co., subsidiary of the Chicago & Alton Railroad (elevator leased by the Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n) was recently completed.—Horner & Wyatt.

The Hall-Baker Grain Co., of this city, has leased the 2,500,000 bu. Murray Elvtr. here, owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to take possession when the Norris Grain Co.'s lease expires in June. This will give the Hall-Baker Co. a total Kansas City capacity of 5,500,000 bus.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad will, starting with May 5, absorb inbound switching charges at Kansas City on grain or grain products forwarded from this city to points in Missouri on that road. This is in addition to absorptions to destinations on or east of the Mississippi River.

The application of W. G. Kellogg for membership in the Board of Trade will be withdrawn since he has resigned as pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corp. Erich P. Frank is an applicant for membership on transfer from Wallace C. Bagley, the sale price being reported at \$8,000 including transfer fee.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Among recent applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange is D. P. Moore, of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., of this city.

J. H. Kleinschmidt, who for 14 years has been treas. of the Bernet, Craft & Kaufman Milling Co., of this city, retired on May 1, to take a much-needed rest. The consolidation of this company with the Hall Milling Co., also of this city, under the name of the Commonwealth Flour Mills, Inc., was reported in the Journal's last number.

An addition to the Missouri Pacific Elvtr. (operated by the Continental Grain Co.) was recently begun, which will increase the capacity from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bus. (For more details see Apr. 9 Journal.) It is expected that the addition will be completed and in operation in time for the handling of the new crop.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

NEBRASKA

Helvey, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co-op. Co. has provided lightning protection.

Reynolds, Neb.—Lightning protection has been installed by D. L. Davis at his elevator.

Graf, Neb.—Ed W. Pulver is the new manager of the Farmers Grain Co.—C. W. Yount.

Herman, Neb.—J. N. Harrison has installed a new truck dump at his elevator.—W. D. H.

Gordon, Neb.—A new leg will be installed in the local elevator of the W. T. Barstow Grain Co.

Palmyra, Neb.—We are considering installing a truck lift this season.—M. Young, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new switch to control the motor of the grinder.

Milford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has had Birchard Const. Co. install a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Syracuse, Neb.—We plan to install a new truck lift before the season starts.—F. W. Mueller, mgr. Farmers Elvtr., Inc.

Adams, Neb.—A. C. Mitchell has taken charge of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding J. W. Scott.

Paxton, Neb.—Walter Hossle, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, resigned his position recently, to take effect June 1.

Mayberry, Neb.—The Derby Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by a stroke of lightning on May 3. It had no lightning protection.

Hadar, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new feed grinder and warehouse. Herman Magnussen is the hard working manager.

Anselmo, Neb.—The Dickens Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Bender Overhead Traveling Electric Truck Dump in its elevator at this point.

Julian, Neb.—In the elevator here operated by C. A. Hukenholtz a Bender Overhead Traveling Electric Truck Dump is to be installed soon.

Weeping Water, Neb.—Fred W. Klepser has installed a Kewanee Truck Lift in his elevator here.—Albert P. Pipper, with J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.

Yutan, Neb.—The local elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. has been covered with steel siding.—The Williams Const. Co. did the work.

Meadow Grove, Neb.—A 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed in the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.'s elevator here by the Williams Const. Co.

Wabash, Neb.—The Wabash Grain Co. has had the Birchard Const. Co. install a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale and Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift.

Sterling, Neb.—Henry Snell has succeeded B. B. Smith as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n here. The change was made May 1.—C. W. Yount.

Waverly, Neb.—We recently painted our office and plan to improve the outside of our elevator later in the summer.—Johnson Grain Co., by Walter Johnson.

Laurel, Neb.—A feed mill unit, to be 24x40 feet, will be built here by Peck & Larsen, who will install new equipment including mixer, grinder and motor.

Wilber, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has taken charge of the filling station here, formerly known as the B. V. D. station. Tank wagons will be run for the country trade.

Grand Island, Neb.—Fire caused by friction in the elevator head damaged the steel leg and burned the belt in the mill plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. on April 26.

Fremont, Neb.—W. L. Purdy is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, taking charge May 1 and succeeding Chas. W. Sackett, who is retiring from the grain business.

Dunbar, Neb.—We have installed two Winter Universal Head Drives, to operate the two legs in our elevator here. These replaced the gasoline engine we formerly used.—O. C. Beaman, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Glade Mills, R. S. Dickinson, mgr., have let the contract for the construction of 100,000 bus. additional grain storage, to consist of four tanks each 60 feet in height and 26 feet in diameter. Work is to start at once.

Dunbar, Neb.—K. M. Beaman, formerly running the brokerage business of O. C. Beaman & Son Grain Co. here, is now solicitor in this state for J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., of St. Louis. O. C. Beaman now operates the brokerage business himself.

Butte, Neb.—Sherman Melland, of Spalding, will open up the Butte Mill, recently bot by his father, and will operate it.

Arcadia, Neb.—M. R. Buck, for 15 years manager of the elevator known locally as the Barstow elevator, leased to Roy R. Clark, died recently. He is survived by his widow, five sons and one daughter.

Gothenburg, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has leased the elevator here known as the Gothenburg Mills elevator, and will conduct it as one of its branches. P. W. Klinge will continue as manager.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. contemplates enlarging its present 340,000-bu. elevator to 1,250,000 bus., and it is reported that contracts will be considered soon. J. W. Berger is manager.

Lincoln, Neb.—Elsewhere in the Journal are published the regulations promulgated by the State Dept. of Agriculture for the control of elevator companies who have chosen to become public by storing grain over 10 days.

Kearney, Neb.—H. A. Nelson, of this city, has been appointed by Sec'y of Agriculture McLaughlin to supervise operation of the new grain warehouse law, recently passed by the legislature. Mr. Nelson is an elevator man of over 25 years' experience. Previous to 1920 he was with the Gould Grain Co., of this city, for 15 years, since which time he has been in business for himself. A conference was held at Lincoln on Apr. 25, at which grain and elevator officials made suggestions as to how the business of regulation under which grain elevators will operate should be conducted, details of the law having been left to the department. Charges which elevators will be allowed to make for storing and handling grain are yet to be worked. The department is allowed to set the maximum which any elevator may make.

Columbus, Neb.—One of the 30 district meeting arranged by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was held here on Apr. 29, afternoon and evening, in the community room at the court house. The afternoon program included talks on the following subjects: "Testing Machinery and U. S. Regulations," H. E. Nelson, U. S. grain supervisor for Nebraska; "Loading of Cars and Sampling, Testing and Tagging Contents," Harry Clark, chief inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange; "Best Seed Wheat and Wheat Diseases," a representative of the college of agriculture; "Warehouse Law, Farm Board Activities and Trade Association Work," J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers' Ass'n. Mr. Nelson will have on display at the meeting his full equipment of testing and grading machinery. In the evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. Nelson will give a three reel moving picture vividly illustrating every stage of grain handling from field to the mill or loading on a boat for export. (For a list of the cities at which these meetings are being held and the dates, see page 525, Apr. 23 Journal.)

OMAHA LETTER

Among recent applicants for membership in the Grain Exchange is C. O. Lyle, local buyer for B. C. Christopher & Co., of Kansas City.

The formal opening of the new Omaha Stock Exchange will be held June 7, instead of May 17 as previously announced. The many details of organization have delayed progress.

Frank Sorensen, with the Vincent Grain Co. since its organization, on May 5 became assistant general manager of the Miller Cereal Mills, of this city. However, he retains his financial interest in the Vincent Co. and will devote a part of his time to its affairs. Mr. Ogden, with the Vincent Co. for a number of years, has taken active charge of its cash grain business.

C. O. "Shorty" Lyle has joined the B. C. Christopher & Co. organization as manager of their twenty-first branch office, located here. A membership was recently purchased in the Omaha Grain Exchange by this Kansas City firm. Mr. Lyle was formerly manager for Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Co. here for several years and is well acquainted.—Clyde A. Truesdale, B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



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Some changes were recently made in the rules of the Grain Exchange, one being that owners of memberships will be allowed to carry same in the names of employees, another that absent members may vote by mail, both of these carrying by a large majority. Another proposed change was defeated: it would allow board of directors to provide payment for uniform death gratuities to estate of deceased members in any manner deemed fit.

The Omaha Grain Exchange laboratory has been rebuilt and new equipment added, increasing its testing capacity to 100 samples of wheat per hour. Flour and feed tests are also provided by the new facilities. The floor space occupied by the laboratory has also been doubled, the rooms formerly occupied by the traffic department of the exchange having been taken over and that department having been moved to the second floor. M. D. Mize is chief chemist in charge of the laboratory.

NEW ENGLAND

Bennington, Vt.—Adelbert W. Braisted, former pres. of the New England Grain Dealers Ass'n, who retired from that office last December, was married, on Apr. 24, to Mabel Patterson Pierson, of Bennington.

NORTH DAKOTA

Crocus, N. D.—Repairs will be made on the Crocus Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Fargo, N. D.—A 500,000-bu. elevator is to be built here by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, it is reported.

Edgeley, N. D.—The Wells Grain Co. will rebuild its elevator that burned in April, as reported in the last number of the Journal.

Minot, N. D.—Rumors are current that the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn., will erect a 500,000-bu. elevator here.

Oriska, N. D.—Repairs will be made on the elevator at this place operated by C. F. Schoen. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Hebron, N. D.—The Powers Elvtr. Co. has closed its elevator here for the season and transferred its agent, John Brooks, back to Killdeer.

Minot, N. D.—C. C. Wyman & Co., grain merchants, have purchased the business of the W. C. Mitchell Co. in Minot. C. C. Foster is in charge of the offices.

Fairmount, N. D.—The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, is said to be planning the erection of an elevator at this point, to have a capacity of 500,000 bus.

Casselton, N. D.—Geo. N. Bresnahan, who operates an elevator here under the name of the Casselton Elvtr. Co., was in an auto accident recently, colliding with a car without lights, but escaped with minor injuries.

Alkabo, N. D.—Fred Zinck, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died recently in Lunenburg, N. S. He had had kidney trouble for a long time. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Raleigh, N. D.—The Raleigh Grain Co. and T. J. Rousch, of this city, are being sued by F. R. Smith, receiver for the closed Brown Bros. Bank, of Aberdeen, S. D., who is seeking to collect on a \$5,000 note originally issued in 1919, Mr. Rousch being the indorsee of the note. The statute of limitations, the legal status of renewal notes and whether the transaction took place in North Dakota or South Dakota are questions involved.

Rhame, N. D.—The Columbia Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for the rebuilding of its elevator that burned last winter to Al Weightman, the new house to be of 30,000-bus. capacity. The Farmers Equity Union has awarded the contract for rebuilding its house to the L. D. Wait Const. Co., capacity to be 50,000 bus., details of which appeared in the Apr. 9 Journal, at which time was also reported the rebuilding of the Western Lbr. & Grain Co.'s house. All three of these companies lost their elevators in the same fire.

Ryder, N. D.—Ben Lingreen's feed mill here burned May 2; loss, \$5,000. The mill will be rebuilt.

Williston, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr., Williston, has under contemplation the building of a 500,000-bu. terminal, with headhouse, mixing, drying and cleaning equipment, but no definite action has yet been taken. Experts from St. Paul are expected here this week (Apr. 24) to advise the local board. If the plan is deemed advisable, a special meeting of the stockholders will be called to ask authority to proceed. All talk relative to this building project is pure talk as yet.—Williams County Farmers Union, D. I. Todd, sec'y.

Mott, N. D.—The Mott Equity Exchange is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install considerable new equipment in its elevator at this place, which includes a complete new boot tank, new legs, roller bearing equipment, new Strong-Scott Head Drive including Timken Bearings and back stop, a new double distributor and steel spout frame. A new 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and all new steel spouting will be used at the head and all new steel spouting will be provided in the workfloor. A new Big 3 cleaner is to be installed on the present work floor. The work has been started and in addition to the items mentioned, other minor repairs will be made.

NEW YORK

Lockport, N. Y.—The Thompson Mill, which has been closed for four years, is being repaired and will be opened soon.

Oswego, N. Y.—It is rumored that New England interests will soon start construction of a 4,000,000-bu. grain elevator here, in order to haul grain by rail to Boston thru Albany, transferring the grain from lake boats to cars at their own elevator here.

Albany, N. Y.—N. Y. Central and Delaware & Hudson Railroad officials are said to be giving close study of the question of building grain elevators here to forestall some of the diversion of grain to Canada with the opening of the new Welland Canal in July. The Albany Port District Commission is reported to be active in support of the railroad elevator project now that the legislature has failed to furnish a public elevator.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Produce Exchange memberships sold at \$10,000 late in April, associate memberships selling at \$6,000.

M. B. Jones & Co., Inc., dealers in grain and millfeed, have moved to larger quarters in the Produce Exchange Bldg.

Hugh R. McQueen, a member of the Produce Exchange and a former grain broker, who he had not been active for some time, died recently at his home in Passaic, N. J., at the age of 71 years.

The following ticket, to be voted on at the annual election on June 2, has been named by the nominating com'tee of the Produce Exchange: Pres., Winchester Noyes; vice-pres., A. C. Field; treas., John E. Seaver; board of managers, two-year term, John A. Robinson, T. R. Van Boskerck, Arthur Dyer, R. W. Capps, L. C. Isbister; manager, one-year term, Samuel S. Lerner; trustee gratuity fund, R. M. Morgan.

David I. Eisner, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, died, at the age of 81 years, on Apr. 17, as the result of injuries received the week previous in an automobile accident. He retired from the grain business 20 years ago. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

OHIO

Bascom, O.—Additional storage space is being constructed by the Bascom Farmers Elvtr. Co.

McCutchensville, O.—I have purchased the grain elevator here.—Clyde E. Pepple (formerly of Arcadia, O.).

Cleveland, O.—The Hay & Grain Exchange has moved its laboratory and offices to the Western Reserve Bldg.

Pemberville, O.—We are installing a No. 20 Burton Mixer.—The Pemberville Elvtr. Co., Fred Dierksheide, mgr.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co., subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co., will have a total storage capacity of 4,500,000 bus. ready for operation by July 1.—Joe P. Lackey.

Genoa (Martin p. o.), O.—The elevator and coal yard of H. G. Dehring, of Toledo, was burned at 4 a. m., Apr. 16; loss, \$15,000; partly insured. Grain and coal valued at \$4,000 were destroyed. The fire was discovered by the crew of a passing train, but it had already gained such headway that the elevator could not be saved. C. W. Overhaus was the local manager.

Fostoria, O.—The Fostoria Storage & Transfer Elvtr. Co. has started construction of two additional storage tanks, having a combined capacity of 275,000 bus., which will give the company a total storage capacity of 600,000 bus. The work is expected to be completed in 90 days. The company also contemplates installing some new grain handling equipment. The contract for the new addition was let to Eikenberry & Clemans.

OKLAHOMA

Grandfield, Okla.—General Mills, Inc.'s coal bins here burned on Apr. 19.

Walters, Okla.—The Okla. Wheat Pool Co.'s elevator was wrecked by wind on May 4.

Billings, Okla.—Patton & Son recently equipped their elevator with lightning protection.

Pawnee City, Okla.—Rhue Cole is now manager of the Farmers Union Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Lewis Flanagan, resigned.

Waukomis, Okla.—The Waukomis Co-op. Supply Co. is the name under which the former Waukomis Mill & Supply Co. is now operating.

Hinton, Okla.—William Wise & Sons, who have been operating a small flour mill here for ten years, are planning soon to build a new mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels and to be fireproof thruout.

Bernice, Okla.—The Lindsay Mill & Elvtr. here burned early in the morning of Apr. 22; loss, about \$10,000. A carload of corn had just been unloaded the day before. F. K. Barrett was in charge of the plant.

Enid, Okla.—Representatives of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s branches to the number of 60 met here at the Oxford Hotel for an all-day business meeting and luncheon on Apr. 23, with the home office as host.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The machinery of the new alfalfa mill and curing plant under construction here for the Mason Mills, Inc., G. W. Frier, local manager, was scheduled to be in operation by May 15. Details of the new plant were given in the last number of the Journal.

Enid, Okla.—The office building of the 100,000-bu. elevator of the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange is completed, concrete pouring for the elevator foundation is finished and the cribbing had been erected to the top of the driveway and workroom three weeks ago. Indications are that the work will be completed by June 1, altho the contract specifies June 15.

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Gage, Okla.—The James Grain Co. has leased for one year to the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n its elevators in this county, including two at this point, one at Shattuck and one at Fargo. No change in the personnel at the elevators is contemplated.

Hennessey, Okla.—The Hennessey Flour Mill and elevator adjoining burned early in the morning of Apr. 14; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. The elevator contained about 2,300 bus. of wheat. The plant was the property of A. K. Parlour, of Enid, and was under the management of B. W. Parker.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Paul H. Bimmerman, formerly connected with the sales department of the Texas Star Flour Mills, at Galveston, Tex., has been appointed manager of the Bob White Flour Mills here, a unit of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co. Mr. Bimmerman was with the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., of Dallas, Tex., previous to his connection with the Texas Star Flour Mills. W. Lee O'Daniel is pres. of the Bob White Flour Mills.

Medford, Okla.—The Clyde Co-op. Ass'n has awarded the contract for the construction of a 50,000-bu. elevator here to the A. F. Roberts Const. Co., to be of cribbed construction, iron-clad, and to be erected on the Rock Island right-of-way. Work is to start at once and be completed by June 20.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Gresham Mill, of this city, which has been involved in bankruptcy and litigation for several years, by a recent decision of the State Supreme Court has become the property of the Logan County Mill & Grain Co., of Guthrie, which will recondition the mill and put it in operation again.

Enid, Okla.—The storage tanks of the new 1,000,000-bu. concrete elevator under construction here for the Oklahoma Wheat Pool were completed by the end of the third week of April and pouring of the roof for the tanks was expected to be done the following week. The pouring of concrete for the headhouse was nearly completed at that time also. The elevator may be finished by June 10—ten days ahead of the contract time.

Chickasha, Okla.—Work on the Chickasha Mill & Elevator Co.'s new elevator, that replaces the one burned last January, is going forward rapidly. It will have a capacity of 16,000 bus., will be of frame construction, covered with sheet metal, will be operated by electricity, and contain roller-bearing equipment and up-to-date handling devices. J. B. Coker is manager.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rupert, Ida.—A 150-h.p. feed grinder has been installed in the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant here. The plant manager is Fred Mielenz.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Co., Inc., has been organized here, with C. B. Fitzsimmons as pres. and John T. Ledgerwood as sec'y.

Jerome, Ida.—Mrs. A. C. Fortune, mother of Walter Fortune, manager of the Jerome Milling & Elevator Co., of this city, died in Denver, Colo., on Apr. 24, at the age of 83 years.

Palouse, Wash.—R. W. Wallace, of Spokane, has succeeded Lyle Webster as manager of the A. J. Webster Co., owner of a feed mill here and also leasing the Farmers Union Warehouse.

Seattle, Wash.—The Grain Exchange expected to move into its new home, the recently completed Exchange Bldg., where elaborate quarters are being fitted up, about the middle of May. Many grain firms and commodity exchanges have already taken up their quarters in this building.

Pendleton, Ore.—Henry W. Collins, head of the Collins Flour Mill, of this city, and one of the largest grain handlers in the Pacific Northwest, has been appointed district manager for the Farmers National Grain Corp., his territory to embrace the states of Washington, Oregon, California and the northern part of Idaho.

Blackfoot, Ida.—Excavation has started and plans have been completed for the erection of a \$75,000 fireproof mill and warehouse for the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Ass'n here. First class machinery for the cleaning and grading of alfalfa and clover seed will be installed. It is expected to have the building completed by Aug. 15.

Portland, Ore.—Four of the local staff of H. J. Barneson & Co. joined Russell, Miller & Co. when the former company closed its Portland office on Apr. 30, including Brooks Weber, manager for Barneson & Co., and Vernon Miller, grain trader, who was formerly with Strauss & Co., Inc., before he became associated with the Barneson Co.

Portland, Ore.—Another unit will be added to the grain elevator at Terminal 4, the Commission of Public Docks having authorized the construction of same late in April, the capacity of the addition to be 1,000,000 bus. Tentative plans have been drawn up, one set providing for 36 bins, another for 42. Construction will be rushed so that it will be completed in time for the new harvest, by September.

Spokane, Wash.—Work started in April on the new \$50,000 feed mill and warehouse of the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n, the new structure adjoining the present building and having storage capacity for 20 carloads of feed and grain. The work is expected to be finished in three months, when the bins in the present building will be torn out and the space now used for storage converted to other uses, including additional offices and a poultry handling department.

Tacoma, Wash.—The main building of the Port Commissioners new elevator here, the initial unit of which is to have a capacity of 700,000 bus. and to be ready to receive grain in August, as reported in the Feb. 26 Journal, was more than two-thirds of the way up, late in April, and the pouring of concrete for the storage bins was started at that time. Thirty-five motors, part of the equipment of the new elevator, had been received, the machinery had been ordered and was expected to arrive soon. J. J. Geehan, chief deputy, grain inspection department, reports: "The Port of Tacoma is erecting the first unit of a modern grain elevator with the expectation of shortly increasing it to 1,000,000 bus."

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The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

And Today

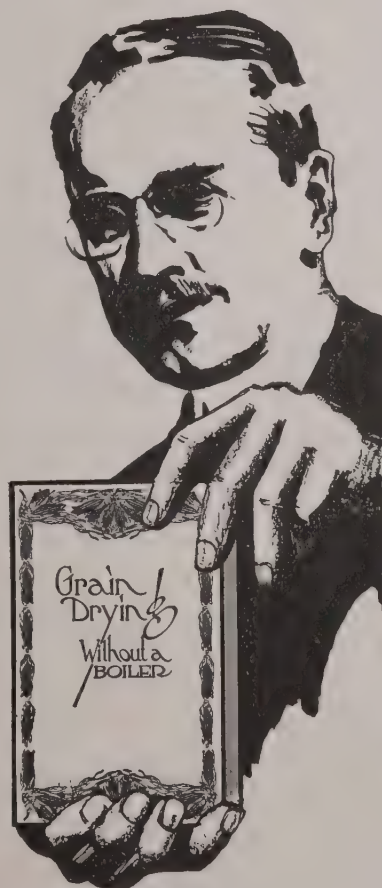
Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

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Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.



Portland, Ore.—Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., is considering the construction of a flour mill here to have a capacity of about 3,500 barrels, the probable cost of which would be over \$500,000. The company has asked the Commission of Public Docks for terms on a location at the municipal terminal, with access to elevator facilities and pier privileges. It would take nearly a year to build the proposed mill.

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie, Pa.—Crouch Bros. feed mill here has discontinued operations and the building will be used as a warehouse.

Clearfield, Pa.—The Meyer Milling Co., whose plant burned recently, has taken over J. T. Murphy's feed and grain business.

Lewisburg, Pa.—The site of the C. W. Steese flour mill that burned over a year ago has been bot by Paul Campbell, of Beaver Springs, who will rebuild the mill at once.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William Hobensack, a member of the Commercial Exchange for 35 years and a dealer in millfeed, grain and flour, died, Apr. 11, at his home in Ivyland, Pa.

Clifford (Sellingsgrove p. o.), Pa.—Calvin A. Witmer is now the sole owner of the George M. Witmer's Sons Milling Co. business here, having purchased the interest of his brother, George D. Witmer.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Pratt Food Co.'s headquarters, which company manufactures animal and poultry feeds, on Walnut St., this city, were damaged by fire on Apr. 16, which broke out on the top floor during the noon hour. Some of the employees, under the leadership of Walter Keller, son of the pres. of the company, and Robert Berbieri, an employee, formed a bucket brigade and did effective work until the arrival of the fire department. The fire was confined to the fifth floor.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lake Andes, S. D.—John Henning has installed lightning protection at his elevator.

Oldham, S. D.—B. Renaas is the new manager of the Sexauer & Son elevator here. He came from Onida, where he had been employed by this firm.

Garden City, S. D.—Mathew R. Otter, age 56 years, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, died on Apr. 30. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Lebanon, S. D.—The Lebanon Equity Exchange is having the heads and legs of its elevator re-built and some bins hopped to the cleaner. The work is being done by the V. M. Zweber Co.

Tripp, S. D.—The Shanard Elvtr. Co., headquarters at Bridgewater, has purchased the R. T. Hirsch elevator here and will operate it. Henry Magstadt has been retained as manager.—Art Torkelson.

Kadoka, S. D.—I am building a 25,000-bu. elevator at this station. The work is being done by L. D. Wait. The elevator and flour house is of wood and iron clad. The equipment includes a Winter Head Drive. There will be a 2-room office.—Peter Erickson, Jr. (formerly of Miles City, Mont.)

Onida, S. D.—The north elevator of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son burned on May 4. The warehouse and corn crib were saved. The elevator, a cribbed structure, built three years ago, contained about \$10,000 worth of wheat and flax, which went thru the fire. The elevator is expected to be rebuilt.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A crop improvement school for elevator managers of Brown County will be held May 27 and 28 in this city under the auspices of the Brown County crop improvement com'te in co-operation with the grain supervision and grain investigation offices of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the extension service of the South Dakota State College, the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, the agricultural department of the C. M. St. P. & P. R. R., the S. D. Crop Improvement Ass'n, the Dakota Farmer and the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. An interesting and elaborate program has been arranged.

Brookings, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's new retail feed and seed store was formally opened here on Apr. 19.

TENNESSEE

Tasso, Tenn.—The old Tasso Feed Mill is to be repaired and put into operation again, it is reported, by a company that operates a mill at Englewood, Tenn.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Plans for a re-inforced concrete elevator workhouse and feed mill and 6-story re-inforced concrete warehouse for the Model Mills Co. are being drawn by Horner & Wyatt.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. is expending about \$50,000 on its West Nashville branch storage plant, which was damaged by fire last year, altho the concrete storage tanks were left intact. The plant, which has a capacity of 500,000 bus., will be ready for use at full capacity in time for the new crop, giving the company a total storage capacity of about 1,100,000 bus. at its two plants. J. W. Scales is general manager.

TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—An elevator has been procured here by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp.

Chamberlain (Dalhart p.o.), Tex.—Fred Moser, of Rexford, Kan., has bot the Harrington elevator here.

Lockney, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. has become the owner of an elevator at this point.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Texas Wheat Growers Ass'n has announced that it will erect a 25,000-bu. elevator here.

El Paso, Tex.—A mixed feed plant and a cottonseed oil mill will be installed by the Pachaco Gin Co., of this city.

Tulia, Tex.—An elevator at this point was recently purchased by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. for about \$40,000.

Higgins, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. recently bot an elevator at this place, at the reported price of \$40,000.

Hale Center, Tex.—Contract for a 25,000-bu. elevator has been let by the Texas Wheat Growers Ass'n to the W. S. Roberts Const. Co.

Spearman, Tex.—Negotiations have about been completed by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. for the purchase of an elevator here.

Caps (Abilene p.o.), Tex.—The Tom F. Connally Grain Co., in business at Clarendon for over 20 years, is erecting an elevator here.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Feeders Mill & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$7,500; incorporators: H. B. Mobley, W. Virgil Garrett, A. B. Garrett.

Kingsmill, Tex.—The McConnell Grain Co. has under construction here an elevator, to be completed in time to take care of this year's wheat crop.

Denton, Tex.—E. G. Rall and associates, of Ft. Worth, are reported as having purchased the Alliance Milling Co. business here and will operate the plant.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The James C. Hunt Grain Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by fire recently, tho't to have originated from a spark in the hammer mill.

Happy, Tex.—The Happy Pool Elvtr. Co., recently formed here with a membership of 90 wheat growers, has let the contract for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator at this point.

Conway, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. now has a 25,000-bu. elevator under construction here, of crib type, on a concrete foundation. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. has the contract.

Edinburg, Tex.—The Clark Feed & Seed Co.'s elevator here burned recently; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. Several carlots of sacked grain and feed were destroyed. A. M. Tarbuton is pres. and general manager of the company.

Philips, Tex.—An elevator is being erected at this point by the Tom F. Connally Grain Co.

Canyon, Tex.—A 20,000-bu. frame elevator is being built here for Felix Neff by the Star Engineering Co. Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts are a part of the equipment and are furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—At the annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held here May 26 and 27 important changes in the constitution and by-laws will be considered and a good attendance is desired.

Morse, Tex.—Applications have been made for the erection of 15 elevators on the new Morse-Dalhart line of the Rock Island Railroad, construction to start at once, according to T. H. Wilhelm, general freight agent of the company.

New Braunfels, Tex.—The Landa Industries, whose bankruptcy was reported in the Feb. 26 Journal, is operating its mill and elevator under a trustee, pending a petition for holding a public auction now before the U. S. District Court.

San Antonio, Tex.—Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., members of the Chicago (Ill.) Board of Trade, announce the opening of a branch office in the Alamo National Bldg., San Antonio, under the management of D. R. Dance.

Aultmen, Tex.—A 25,000-bu. elevator is to be built at this new town for the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Amarillo, Tex., by the Star Engineering Co. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are furnishing the equipment, which includes Kewanee Lifts.

Adrian, Tex.—A 25,000-bu. cribbed elevator on concrete foundation, bottoms of pit and bins to be of re-inforced concrete, is under construction here for the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. having the contract.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Curtis Grain Co. has let a contract to the Star Engineering Co. for a 50,000-bu. frame elevator to be constructed at this point. A Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift, furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., will be used.

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Celina, Tex.—C. L. Duke has purchased a half interest from his partner, Jack Smith, in the Celina Mill & Elvtr. Co. The plant has a storage capacity of about 100,000 bus. and includes a \$20,000 poultry and stock feed plant recently added.

Bovina, Tex.—Construction has started on a 25,000-bu. cribbed elevator here for the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., which has let the contract to the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. The foundation and the bottoms of the bins and pit are to be of concrete.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—It is my intention to install a hammer type mill and mixer at a later date provided there is sufficient home grown roughage to justify it. I am not interested in nor do I own a mixed feed plant at Decatur, Tex.—Jack W. Walker.

Philips, Tex.—This point, which is a new town, is to have a 25,000-bu. elevator, erected for the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Amarillo, by the Star Engineering Co. It will be equipped with Kewanee Lifts and Grates supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Exum, Tex.—A 25,000-bu. elevator is being built at this point (a new town) by the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Amarillo. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract and Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts and accessories will be supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Caps, (Abilene p. o.) Tex.—The Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Amarillo, has let a contract to the Star Engineering Co. for a 25,000-bu. elevator to be built at this point. Kewanee Lifts and accessories will be used and are being furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Ralls, Tex.—Sale of the 30,000-bu. elevator here, property of the Alexander Grain Co., of Denton, to the interests headed by T. F. Duncan and associates, of Wichita Falls, Tex., has been announced, also all of the property owned by the Alexander Co., including a number of elevators in west Texas and a mill at Denton. J. H. Wilson, manager of the local elevator, was retained as manager.

Abell, Tex.—Contract has been awarded by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. to the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator at this point, to be of cribbed construction, on a concrete foundation, the bin and pit bottoms to be of re-inforced concrete.

Amarillo, Tex.—Lemons-Thompson Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$70,000; incorporators: M. W. Lemons, and J. D. and W. N. Thompson; to operate mills, gins, cotton compresses, grain elevators, wharves and warehouse. Construction has already started on a 20,000-bu. elevator and sweet feed plant, Rochelle & Rochelle having the contract.

Sherman, Tex.—The new re-inforced concrete grain elevator tanks for the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co., now under construction here, will give that company additional storage of about 500,000 bus., giving it a total capacity of 1,300,000 bus. The new tanks are being erected just east of the 10 tanks now on the property. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. expects to have the addition finished by July, in time for the new crop.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Public Elvtr. is adding 2,500,000 bus. storage facilities, which will give this elevator a total capacity of 3,500,000 bus. The workhouse is being enlarged and additional unloading and loading facilities installed. Approximately 1,000,000 bus. of the new storage tanks will be available by July 15, 1930. The contract calls for all work to be completed by Dec. 15, 1930.—W. J. Peterson, chief grain inspector, Houston.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. recovered a judgment against A. B. Crouch and the former Crouch Grain Co. of Temple, Tex., in the sum of \$46,683.88, taking a default judgment against the defendants. The suit was brot a short time after Crouch was returned to Texas from New Zealand to face criminal charges against him, plaintiffs alleging that he and the company he represented wrongfully disposed of nearly 75,000 bus. of oats stored with the company at Temple.

Soney Switch, Tex.—The Wildorado Grain & Merc. Co. is building an elevator at this new town. Earl Shepherd has the contract. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are furnishing the equipment, which includes Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift, Steel Hopper and Grates, Fairbanks-Morse Motor and Fairbanks 15-ton Auto Truck Scale with double faced beam.

Bynum, Tex.—The feed mill here managed by Olan Bass and owned by Forrest Burney was burned in a fire that started in an oil company's warehouse nearby, early in April, and burned three buildings before it was checked. The total loss was placed at \$5,000. As Bynum has no fire department, residents formed a bucket brigade to fight the fire.

Hereford, Tex.—The Farmers Associated Elvtrs., a new company here, has taken over the Black Elvtr. Co.'s interests. E. B. Black is pres. of the new organization, and E. H. Oberthier is general manager. Contract has been let for the improvement of the elevator at Black and the capacity will be increased to 35,000 bus. A new elevator has been built at Dawn with a 40,000-bu. capacity.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The trading floor, weighing and inspection departments and laboratories of the Grain & Cotton Exchange will be moved to a new building now under construction one block east of the present quarters and which will be ready for occupancy about Oct. 1. Many of the local grain dealers will move their offices to the same location.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Sperry Flour Co. has started construction of a large general feed mill as an addition to its plant here, which includes a large elevator and flour mill. About \$125,000 will be invested in the new plant, contract for which has been let to C. F. Dinsmore & Co. The new building will be 96x144 feet on the ground, five stories high, to be of concrete and steel. A. L. Ingrebbritson will be manager of feed sales and service.

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WISCONSIN

Comstock, Wis.—Comstock Feed Mill, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: G. Gonske, E. Gonske and W. Cohe.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At a special meeting of the board of directors held Apr. 22, Louis Felden and Howard A. Barry were elected members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Rockton, Wis.—Edward S. Gleasman, who together with his brother, Charles, owned the feed mill here, died very unexpectedly while at work at the mill, on Apr. 21, at the age of 62 years.

Delavan, Wis.—The Hetzel Flour Mill burned Apr. 11; loss, \$40,000; the fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin. It was discovered at 1 a. m., and firemen left after they thought it was out, but it broke out again later, destroying the building.

Union Grove, Wis.—James Vint has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here. He formerly managed this elevator for six years before he accepted the position as state commissioner of markets at Madison, which he held until about a year ago, when that department was merged with other departments.

WYOMING

Cody, Wyo.—The Cody elevator, formerly owned by J. R. Olson, has been purchased by a group of farmers in this vicinity. E. E. Newton is manager and J. R. Olson is assistant manager. A regular elevator business will be conducted and poultry and stock feeds manufactured.

Yoder, Wyo.—I have my new elevator at Yoder nearly completed. It is of crib construction, main building 16x26, with driveway 12x30 attached; it is 40 feet to plate, with a 16-foot cupola. It has a total capacity of about 11,000 bus., and is covered with galvanized iron. The office is a separate building.—Dwight J. Poage.

I. C. C. Activities

The Commission, in 19623, W. J. Small et al. vs. A. & S. et al., on reconsideration, has reversed the findings in the original report, 159 I. C. C. 311, that the rates charged on hay, from points in southeastern Kansas to destinations in Texas and Louisiana were not unreasonable prior to October 12, 1925. In addition the Commission has modified the prior finding that, after October 12, 1925, until January 31, 1927, inclusive, the rates in question were unreasonable. The present finding is that the assailed rates were unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded the present rates which became effective February 1, 1927. Reparation was awarded.

A plan for the making over of the rate structure in the Chicago switching district has been proposed by Examiners Faul and Wilbur, in 19610, switching rates in the Chicago switching district and between the Chicago and Chicago Heights districts. Their fundamental proposition is that a rate of 3 cents a hundred pounds for single-line hauls, 3½ cents for two line hauls and 4 cents for three-or-more-line hauls, on a minimum of 60,000 pounds, would not be unreasonable for application on all of the commodities switched within the district, except railway equipment on its own wheels.

Another important proposition is that rates of 4.5 cents for two-line hauls and 5 cents for three-or-more-line hauls, minimum 60,000 pounds, will be just and reasonable maximum rates for application on all commodities moving between Chicago Heights and points within the Chicago switching district. They said that such interstate line haul rates as were specifically related to the present rates within the Chicago switching district should be adjusted to maintain a fair relationship with the reasonable rates within the district which would result from the findings proposed by them.

In 22646, Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., vs. Missouri Pacific, and two sub-numbers, Same vs. Santa Fe et al., and Southhard Feed & Milling Co. vs. Missouri Pacific. By Examiner Crowley. Rates, alfalfa meal, Avondale and Ordway, Colo., to Kansas City, Mo., there converted into animal feed and forwarded to Arma, Kan., inapplicable. Reparation proposed to the basis of the applicable rates, 29.5 cents. Dismissal proposed of the sub-numbers. Applicable rate, kaffir corn, origins in Kansas to Kansas City, Mo., there stored and sacked and forwarded to destinations in Missouri found to have been 13 cents a hundred pounds; combinations, shipment of alfalfa meal from origins in Colorado and Kansas to Kansas City, Mo., there converted into animal feed and forwarded to destinations on the Burlington, not unreasonable or unduly prejudiced.

No. 22814, Meridian (Miss.) Traffic Bureau for Meridian Grain and Elevator Co. et al. vs. G. M. & N. et al. By Examiner McChord. Transit rates and privileges, grain and grain products, alfalfa hay, alfalfa meal, mixed feed and other articles transited at Meridian, and forwarded to Pensacola, Fla., and other points south of Montgomery, Ala., on shipments originating beyond Ohio and Mississippi Crossings, unduly prejudicial to Meridian to the extent they exceeded the rates in effect through Meridian, transited thereat, and forwarded to points on the L. & N. south of Montgomery prior to August 26, 1929. Proposed finding to be without prejudice to any different finding that may be made in I. and S. 2914, consolidated with 17000, part 7, Hoch-Smith grain and grain products, now pending.

Mr. Legge's opposition to restrictions on Mexican labor is criticised by Rep. Box of Jacksonville, Tex., who claims that the influx of cheap labor increases the surplus cotton and truck crops.

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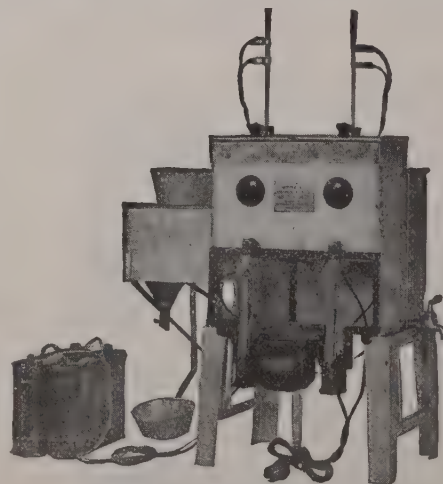
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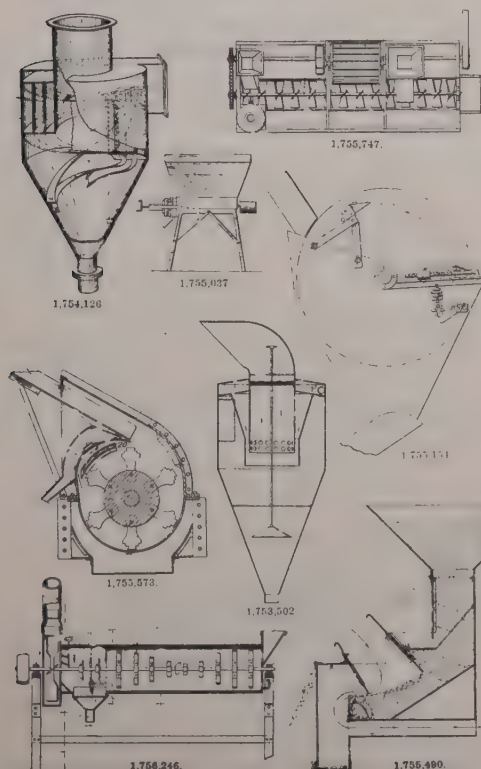
Patents Granted

1,753,643. Processing Cereal Grains. John W. Beckman, Oakland, Cal. The process of treating cereal grains which consists in subjecting the grains to a solution of substantially one-quarter of 1% of sodium peroxide whereby the grains are bleached and the surface fats are extracted and then washing and drying the grains.

1,753,502. Dust Collector. Wm. G. Clark, Chicago, Ill. In a dust collector, a cylindrical casing terminated in a tapered lower section, a pipe member suspended within the casing and having a cylindrical lower portion and a downwardly tapered upper portion, a vent pipe extending downward into the cylindrical portion and terminating short of the lower end of the member and spaced from the wall thereof, and having a plurality of apertures in the lower portion thereof.

1,756,246. Grain Cleaning Process. Thos. E. Forster, Wichita, assignor to Forster Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan. A process of cleaning smut and the like from grain comprising the steps of producing a high-velocity air current in a cylinder having a smooth imperforate inner surface and violently whirling the current circumferentially of the cylinder, feeding grain into the cylinder, and relatively controlling the air current and the grain feeding to cause all of the individual grains to be violently whirled and carried in suspension by the current.

1,756,497. Removing Weed Seeds from Hard Shelled Seeds. Harry R. Warren, Chicago, assignor to Warren-Teed Seed Co., Chicago, Ill. In a method of treating seeds of the same kind but of varying degrees of hardness to secure uniform germination, the steps of soaking the seeds in a glucose solution, separating out the seeds that are swelled by such soaking, moderately scarifying the remaining seeds, soaking the scarified seeds in a glucose solution, separating out the seeds that are swelled by such second soaking, and drying the separated seeds, whereby a glucose coating is left thereon.



1,754,126. Dust Separator. Arthur Stievenart, Boltsfort, Belgium. Apparatus for separating dust from gases by centrifugal force, comprising concentrically arranged compartments for conducting gas, and arranged to effect circuitous travel thereof, an outlet toward which the gas passes after leaving the compartments, a receiver for the separated matter delivered from the discharge ends of the compartments, a plurality of ducts extending toward the said receiver, one said duct being disposed at the delivery end of each compartment except the outer compartment.

1,755,490. Automatic Feeder. Wm. A. Seymour, Leavenworth, assignor to the Hesse Mfg. Co., Leavenworth, Kan. An automatic feeder comprising a casing having an entrance throat, a feeding chamber to one side of said entrance throat, and a discharge passage; means within the chamber for maintaining a definite level of material therein, the level-maintaining means including a level-defining means and means for preventing overflow of material to the defining means, and means for directing an air current thru the feeding chamber over the material therein thereby to convey material from the feeding chamber thru the discharge passage.

1,755,037. Feed Grinder. Tom Tamen, Lakota, Ia. A grinding device comprising a pair of spaced discs having laterally projecting teeth in an interfitted relation, each disc being divided uniformly into sections, said teeth being arranged in concentric circles with the teeth in each circle being uniformly spaced, each section having an initial series of teeth on each section being arranged in a straight line transversely of the concentric rows, the succeeding teeth in the innermost concentric rows being disposed in staggered relation with the teeth succeeding the initial series in the outer concentric rows, the leading edge of each tooth being sheared off at an angle.

1,755,154. Automatic Weigher. Sheldon W. Smith and Edmund S. Smith, Springville, Ia. An automatic weigher for grain and the like, comprising a hopper, means for delivering material to and from the same, a rotor provided with a series of equal buckets, and turning by the weight of its load in the hopper, a series of equally spaced lateral stop-studs, a scale-beam having a trip-lever disposed in the path of the studs, a frictional spring retarder in the path of the studs' movement toward the trip-lever, means adapted for the rocking of the spring, and screw-threaded adjusting means connecting with the rocking means.

1,755,747. Separating Seeds. Wm. A. Rice, Jerseyville, Ill. The herein described process of separating seeds which become mucilaginous when moistened from seeds which do not become mucilaginous when moistened, which consists in agitating the seed mixture and applying water to moisten the mixture while the seed mixture is in a state of agitation, then conveying the seed mixture while in a state of agitation through a blast of air thereby to remove the moisture from the seeds which do not become mucilaginous when moistened, introducing dry sawdust into the seed mixture while still being agitated, then separating the seeds and sawdust in the usual way by means of screens and fans.

1,755,573. Grinder and Separator. Walter J. Clement, Utica, assignor to the Bossert Corporation, Utica, N. Y. A mechanism of the class described comprising a substantially cylindrical casing, a rotary shaft arranged co-axially of said casing, a plurality of hammers carried by said shaft to swing in circular paths in said casing and adjacent to the inner face thereof, said casing having its inner face extending outwardly beyond its cylindrical outline through a portion of its circumference, a duct extending lengthwise within the casing out of the paths of the hammers at the outwardly extended portion and defining therewith a passage for material out of the path of the hammers, the outer face of the duct having openings thru which material in the passage may be drawn, and means for exhausting air from the duct.

1,756,488. Treating Seeds for Uniform Germination. John L. Kellogg, Chicago, assignor to Warren-Teed Seed Co., Chicago, Ill. In a method of treating seeds of the same kind, but of varying degrees of hardness, to secure uniform germination, the steps of soaking the seeds in a color-fixing liquid, separating out the seeds that swell as the result of such soaking, scarifying the remaining seeds in the presence of a liquid, soaking the scarified seeds, and then separating out the seeds that swell as the result of the last soaking.

One fact working against the Pool according to Pres. McPhail is that "Wheat at \$1.10, Fort William, means \$2.15 wheat laid down to the millers on the Rhine, including shipping costs and the present duty. French and Italian millers are in much the same position." The attempts of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board to boost prices have thoroly aroused European consumers against North American wheat.

The answer to your drying problem

ELLIS Grain Driers for coarse grains, seed corn, beans, peas and similar materials.

ELLIS Rotary Driers for meal, grits, all kinds of granular products, and for sterilizing pack-age goods.

Special Equipment, including oat bleachers, sterilizers, cookers, feeders, steam traps and coils.

Inquiries solicited.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division of G. L. M. Corp.
822 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

Field Seeds

The Seed Convention at Toronto

The program for the convention of the Farm Seed Ass'n of No. Am. which is to be held in Toronto is not yet completely made up, but Secretary Smith expects to have it ready within the next week or two. Canadian members of the trade are promising those who attend a royal welcome and a good time.

Special summer excursion rates will then be in effect and stop-over privileges are available for those who plan to go to Montreal, Quebec, etc.

It is hoped that some member of the Farm Board may be present at the convention to explain to the seedsmen just what the Marketing Act is, and what its enforcement may mean to the seed trade.

Railway employees average annual earnings in 1929 were higher than in any year since 1920, the peak year having been advanced from \$1,613 in 1924 to \$1,742 in 1929. From 1928 to 1929 the wage outlay increased \$70,000,000, according to the Railway Age.

Western Seedsmen's Convention

The meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, which was held in Omaha on Apr. 26, was attended by representatives of the industry from the states of Neb., Kan., Ia., Ill., Mo., Ohio and Minn., and all reported a most interesting and instructive convention.

The seed corn situation was one of the topics discussed as was also the proposed tariff on various seeds. Some of those present seemed to be in a reminiscent mood and the younger members greatly enjoyed the talks of President Wilhelm and others.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. R. Chesmore, pres., T. M. Scott, v. p., G. W. Cummings, sec., and Henry Windheim, treas.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

The Seed Loan Fiasco

Whatever virtue there may have been in the storm loan by the government a year ago, has been clearly dissipated by its repetition. Senators Smith and Blease, and Congressman Fulmer, made a bad blunder in pursuing it. They have done far more harm than good. This is not only evident on the outside but admitted from responsible and active agents in its distribution.

Other states seeing the pie handed out again, demanded their share of the loot. A senator from New York was indignant because that acme of plutocracy didn't get its bite.

It only shows the inefficiency and folly of the government in business, as a rule. The slices on this round are so thin and lean that they are little more than a gesture, where the hungry army is said to have doubled. Will they be in any better position to stand on their own legs next year? The government sop will be gone. What then? The banks, in hundreds, went broke at the lien business. The merchants had gone before. The Land Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks have plugged their bung holes.—Times, St. Matthews, S. C.

British millers view with dismay, according to cables of Apr. 6, the report that the U. S. Farm Board proposes to mill 100,000,000 bus. of wheat and export it to Europe in the form of flour, Great Britain being the only country in Europe, with the exception of Holland and Denmark, where flour is imported free. Trying to grab the home market of British millers may inspire a prohibitive duty on U. S. flour.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1929, in bushels (except where otherwise noted), were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	15,000	19,000	.....	14,000
Duluth	3,438	21,436	4,150	47,852
Ft. William	24,198	31,913	25,548	173,379
Milwaukee	858	118,714	1,430	10,010
Minneapolis	142,010	254,780	112,290	167,590
Montreal .....	.....	1,900	.....	No record
New York	24,000	255,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,782	8,287	73,820	4,551
KAFIR AND MILO				
Denver .....	.....	3,900	.....	No record
Fort Worth	152,000	305,000	.....	5,000
*Galveston .....	.....	No record	4,285	169,307
Hutchinson	146,500	221,000	.....	No record
Kansas City	295,900	425,700	116,000	336,000
St. Joseph .....	.....	10,500	.....	No record
*St. Louis	88,800	93,600	22,800	37,200
*Wichita	16,900	27,300	6,500	13,000
*Wichita	5,200	6,500	2,600	5,200

*Kafir only. †Milo only.

CANE SEED

Fort Worth	27,500	62,700	6,600	1,100
Hutchinson	3,900	59,800	.....	No record
Kansas City	14,950	55,200	1,150	28,750
Wichita	1,300	26,000	2,600	7,800

SORGHUMS

Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....	No record
Denver	4,200	4,200	.....	.....
Fort Worth	326,200	410,200	121,800	151,200
New Orleans .....	.....	9,800	.....	No record

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs.	1,112,000	959,000	494,000	484,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	158,660	261,290	1,321,470	1,207,175
New York, bus. ....	.....	335	2,380	1,710
Toledo, bags. ....	.....	483	.....	3,398

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs.	926,000	471,000	1,160,000	778,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	93,550	30,000	399,780	210,635
Toledo, bags. ....	.....	339	.....	2,780

The Value of Sweet Clover

Farmers of Ohio and other states really owe an apology to sweet clover. For years they slandered it as a weed, and a nuisance, while they struggled to eradicate it from their farms. Now they are finding it one of the most valuable legumes available for their crop rotations. Because the sweet clover grows persistently in practically any kind of soil—sand, clay, impoverished, or rich—just so it contains lime, the great majority of agriculturists concluded it must be a weed, because no crop of any value would grow under such conditions and at the same time resist drouth, poor drainage and disease.

"Fifteen years ago one would have traveled far to find 1,000 acres of sweet clover sown as a crop in Ohio. Today a single county has 30,000 acres and the entire state over 300,000 acres," says a bulletin on sweet clover, written by Dr. C. J. Willard of the farm crops department of the Ohio State University.

In it Dr. Willard points out that sweet clover is valuable not only because it grows anywhere, if lime is present in the soil, but because it produces enormous yields of hay and pasturage, and a crop of it is equal to the application of 20 tons of farm manure in improvement of the soil. Alfalfa is the only competitor of sweet clover when it comes to yields of hay and pasturage. "On soils containing lime, or to which lime can be added, sweet clover is so much the better soil builder that it stands alone."

Irish Moss, found along the sea coast of the British Isles, and a number of other points, has been used for fertilizing purposes in Ireland for many years. This seaweed is high in iodine content and contains a variety of other minerals. It is a notable fact that animals grazing on land which is fertilized with Irish Moss never suffer from lack of minerals in their forage.

NEW LOW PRICES

SOY BEAN—COW PEA

INOCULATION

LATEST

NITRAGIN SOY BEAN COW PEA CONSUMER

PRICES

1 bu. size	\$.40
2 bu. size .....	.70
5 bu. size	1.50
10 bu. size	2.50

NOW!—10 bu. size @ 25c per bu.

The big demand for NITRAGIN—The Original Legume Inoculator, established 30 years ago—has made the Soy Bean, Cow Pea price cut possible. Price cut advertised in 35 farm publications. Every NITRAGIN Seedsman will profit.

Write for Dealer Discounts



THE NITRAGIN COMPANY INC.

MILWAUKEE

WISCONSIN

Seed Trade Notes

A new warehouse and office building, 50 by 140, is being erected at San Benito, Tex., for use by the Reuter Seed Co.

A recent fire in the Sheridan, N. Y., plant of the Chautauqua Seed Co. completely destroyed it, the damage being estimated at \$25,000.

The Duluth Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee to investigate the possibility of making Duluth the concentration point for alsike clover seed.

The Federal Trade Commission last week considered the trade practice rules recently submitted to it by the seed trade and definite word as to approval is expected very soon.

The Henry Field Seed Co. of Shenandoah, Ia., plans to reorganize with an increase of more than \$1,000,000 in the capital stock. Erection of new buildings in Shenandoah and the acquisition of several factories in Omaha is planned by the firm.

The Warren-Teed Seed Co. of Chicago has developed the old salt shaker idea into a lawn grass seed container, which is said to be going over in a big way. The sifter top makes lawn seeding easy and it is also very economical, as the seed can be put just where they are wanted.

"Hershey," which has recently been heralded through some parts of the west as a new and quite remarkable hog feed crop, is not at all new. As a matter of fact, it is nothing more nor less than hog millet. Under the latter name it has been grown in various parts of the country for many years. What it is, how grown, and its value as a feed, are told of in U. S. D. A. farmers' bulletin No. 1162.

May is the best month in which to fight stem rust in wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc., through the eradication of the common barberry bush. Common barberry is a shrub of about the same average height as honey suckle or lilac bushes. Its leaves have bristle-toothed edges and its yellow flowers grow in clusters like currants. It has many thorns growing in groups of three or more directly under clusters of leaves. Its inner bark is a bright yellow color unlike almost any other shrubs. The harmless Japanese barberry may be easily distinguished from this harmful kind.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of May 10:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Domestic cash new....	\$11.75	\$11.75	\$11.75	\$17.00
Prime choice cash new.	12.00	12.00	12.00	.....
October	12.60	12.60	12.60	.....
December	12.80	12.80	12.80	.....
Alsike:				
Cash	11.00	11.00	11.00	20.00

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

No Relief for Alsike Growers

In spite of the efforts of the Farm Seed Ass'n, the National Grange and other interested organizations, no relief was obtained for the alsike growers in the Congressional conference on the new tariff bill. The present rate is 4 cents a pound and the Senate boosted it to 8, and this was concurred in by the conference.

There is never enough alsike seed produced in this country to meet the demand and the protesting organizations said there was practically no prospect of our ever becoming self sufficient in this direction. The only hope now is that the present flexible provision will be permitted to remain in the tariff and that the President, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, may decide to cut the rate to 4 cents. This would naturally take some time and in the meanwhile if the new bill finally meets the approval of Congress and of the President, the 8 cent rate will apply. The same thing applies to the Senate rate of 40 cents on bent grass, the possibility being that the President might eventually cut it to 20 cents.

National Weed Fighting Campaign

The Agricultural Service Department Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. has submitted to Chairman Legge of the Farm Board, plans or suggestions for a nation-wide campaign against weeds. It is the hope of those sponsoring this program that the various state agencies join with the federal government and with the different associations that are interested in the work, to the end that much that is of permanent value may be accomplished.

The following lines of activity are suggested:

1. A nation-wide weed survey to determine the nature and extent of the whole weed problem in America.

2. A national campaign of publicity by every available means, from press material to motion pictures and the radio, to focus public attention on the size and scope of the weed problem.

3. Comprehensive research along ecological, physiological, chemical, agronomic, engineering and economic lines to find the best way to fight the different weeds, and

4. A study of present federal, state and local weed control laws, to determine among other things, the effect of existing laws upon reduction of weed losses; the support of state and local regulation which might be given by the federal government, and the advisability of a uniform regulatory system of weed control.

Farm Marketing Act a Failure

Our opinion is that the administration of the act will be marked by so many disappointments and failures that as a whole it will be judged as a failure; that it will therefore be much amended during the next few years; and that some remnant or modification of it will be with us for many years. Following, as we see it, are the fundamental weaknesses of the act, and of its administration as far as the latter has functioned:

It builds from the top down. The law makes compulsory the building up of co-operatives, and provides government funds to be used for that purpose. Thus the co-operatives are likely to be top-heavy with salaried leadership, and lacking in the foundation of voluntary membership of individual producers. Such organizations have not heretofore been successful. The only enduring co-operative growth is that based on satisfied membership. Co-operation by coercion or stampede has a vital weakness not likely to be overcome.

It is revolutionary. It would displace a selling service that has functioned effectively ever since there was anything to sell, with marketing agencies new and untried. Risks are thus involved that may have far-reaching effects. In its administration, for instance, a fund of several hundred thousand dollars has been provided to finance the establishment of co-operative agencies to buy live stock on orders from packers and to sell direct to packers.

The removal of live stock trade from our central markets invites not only price confusion but abuse. An illustration: A country buyer sold two loads of hogs recently to a concentration point at highly remunerative prices. On his third load he was paid less than promised and in addition he was docked a substantial amount for alleged failure to give adequate notice of shipment. He had no recourse except a civil suit to recover, to which he turned. Concentration points are subject neither to government nor market supervision. It is obvious that the greater the amount of live stock business done in this way the more farmers there will be who have to go to court to get their just dues. Yet we have this new government agency providing a vast sum for the promotion of this method of handling live stock.—Corn Belt Farm Dailies.

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

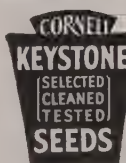
All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
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Wholesale Field Seeds

Toledo, Ohio

SELLERS

BUYERS

RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE OUR SPECIALTY

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Arbitration.—No action can be brought before arbitration where contract provides that decision of arbitrators on certain questions shall be condition precedent to right of action.—*Palmer v. Fix*. District Court of Appeal, California. 286 Pac. 498.

Ship Storage Not a Maritime Contract.—Contract for transportation of grain and agreement to store grain aboard ship during the winter, with subsequent delivery of cargo in the ensuing spring at specified elevator, did not constitute a "maritime contract" within admiralty jurisdiction.—*Pillbury Flour Mills Co. v. Intertake S. S. Co.* U. S. District Court, New York. 36 Fed. (2d) 390.

Consignee Liable for Undercharge.—Consignee sued by railroad carrier to recover undercharge on freight shipment must be conclusively presumed to have known lawful rate and had no right to accept different rate, notwithstanding that he paid draft for shipment on theory that rate charged by carrier was the lawful rate, since it is against public policy to permit rebates to shippers.—*Northern Alabama Ry. Co. v. Phillips*. Supreme Court of Alabama. 126 Southern 846.

Delay in Presentation of Grain Check.—Plaintiffs deposited grain in a public warehouse, and thereafter sold it to the warehouseman, and received a draft for the purchase price which would have been paid if it had been presented within two months after its issuance. Plaintiffs, having negligently failed to present it, cannot recover the value of the grain from the surety on the warehouseman's bond. Where a seller receives a check or draft for a cash sale, and fails to use reasonable diligence in presenting it for payment, he waives the right to rescind and reclaim the property for nonpayment.—*Pohl v. Johnson*. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 229 N. W. 555.

Duty to Furnish Cars.—Ordinarily, a shipper on reasonable demand is entitled to all the cars which he can promptly load with freight to be transported over the carrier's line; but that is not an absolute right, and the carrier is not liable if its failure to furnish cars was the result of sudden and great demand which it had no reason to apprehend would be made. A declaration, in an action against a carrier for damages resulting from failure to furnish cars for shipment, should allege timely demand upon the carrier for the required number of cars to be furnished on a definite date.—*Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co. v. Gay*. Supreme Court of Florida. 126 South 771.

Conversion of Mortgaged Wheat.—In action to foreclose chattel mortgage on crop of wheat given to secure note and for damages for conversion of mortgaged property, naming as parties defendant mortgagor and another who was alleged to have converted wheat was not misjoinder of parties defendant, in view of Rev. Codes 1921 § 9078, providing any person may be made defendant who has or claims interest in controversy or who is necessary to complete determination of settlement of question involved, section 9090, authorizing bringing in all parties in order to accomplish complete determination, and section 9130, which does not require that causes of action united in one action should affect all parties equally or in same manner.—*Mary F. Long and W. V. Beers v. Occident Elevator Co. and W. P. Devereux Co.* Supreme Court of Montana. 286 Pac. 406.

Arbitration.—Where arbitrator was engaged in business similar to that of petitioners, but his knowledge of business had in no respect improperly influenced decision of arbitrators, and arbitration was fair and just, award should be confirmed. Fact that one of arbitrators was engaged in business similar to that of petitioners did not disqualify him to act, since knowledge of business and methods used therein may be of great value in reaching just result because of ability of an arbitrator to apply such knowledge to facts.—*Newburger v. Rose*. Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division. 240 N. Y. Supp. 436.

Protecting Proceeds of Drafts Attached Bs/L.

At the annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers League A. T. B. Dunn, chairman of the Bank Drafts Com'te, reported:

The particular advantage in the Strong bill which appeals to us is its specific protection of the drawee of a draft with B/L attached, in case of bank failure, but this advantage is meeting with some objection by members of the House Banking Com'te, who believe the protection should be more general. We again urgently request all our members to use whatever influence they may have to assist the passage of this bill. It has the additional merit of governing National bank receivers, with whom we have had our principal legal difficulties.

To secure the more general protection referred to, the American Bankers' Ass'n has prepared a bill, which it will present to the legislature of each state. Several states have already passed this bill and it is hoped that in the near future it will be adopted by all states. The title of the American Bankers' Ass'n bill is "Bank Collection Code."

We have carefully examined the provisions of this bill and, while it may have been primarily introduced for the protection of collecting banks, we believe it does fully protect the drawee of a draft B/L attached, and we therefore recommend that it be given earnest support. There is a difference of legal opinion as to whether national bank receivers would be held amenable to this state law, but the counsel of the American Bankers' Ass'n believes they would.

With the Strong bill as a federal law and this American Bankers' Ass'n bill as a statute in each state, the present very unsatisfactory and inequitable uncertainty would be eliminated, and in case of a bank failing after collecting the proceeds of our drafts, a preferred claim would be assured against its assets.

Farmers, You Must Plant Trees—

because Chairman Legge says you must. You must plant trees instead of wheat, then if there is not so much wheat the farm board won't have to buy it in. You can plant any kind of trees you wish, farmers—hickory, pine, redwood, poplars, or anything else. But, farmers, if we were you we would plant mahogany. If you plant mahogany trees, then after they grow up you can chop them down and make your own pianos.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings at \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The district office of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. has been moved to the 20 No. Wacker Drive Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of April we installed the Zeleny System in 17 bins for the Enid Terminal Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.—Zeleny Thermometer Co.

Hoven, S. D.—We look for considerable work in the repair line, also some new work, on account of the many elevator fires recently reported.—V. M. Zweber Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Felix J. Weller who organized the Weller Mfg. Co. in 1886, died May 10 at Riverside, Calif., where he had been living since selling his interests in the Weller Mfg. Co. to the Webster Mfg. Co. in 1926.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The General Electric Co. has announced, effective immediately, price reductions of from 3% to 5% covering various standard lines of electric apparatus. These reductions were made as a reflection of the recent recession in the price of copper.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—The S. Howes Co. has ready for distribution an attractive folder giving comparative information relative to the Eureka-Buhler Patented Sieve Drive. Grain elevator operators having cleaning machinery would do well to send for a copy of this folder.

Management, capital, labor, the work of all three combined, in the past five years in increasing quality of manufactured products, yet lowering cost of the finished article to the consumer without injuring management's income, or without shrinking capital's dividends, or without lowering labor's wages, is, in part, a tribute to good advertising.

The Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. announces the appointment of C. L. Newby as manager of its western division in Chicago. Mr. Newby has been associated with the Hyatt Company since 1918 as sales engineer on general industrial, oil field, railroad and farm machinery applications. Prior to his new assignment he was assistant manager of their western division with headquarters in Chicago.

Baltimore, Md.—Effective at once, Link-Belt Company's office will be located at 913 Lexington Building. H. D. Alexander is in charge of this office, and Harry E. Reese handles the sales of Link-Belt Positive Power Transmission Equipment, including Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives, Roller Chain Drives, Herringbone Gears and Herringbone Speed Reducers. Increased demand for elevating, conveying and power transmission chains and machinery in this territory has necessitated this change.

Since its special board of investigation was organized less than a year ago the Federal Trade Commission has commenced proceedings against more than 400 fraudulent advertisers and the publishers and advertising agencies who handle their copy. In the prosecution of these matters, the Commission joins the advertising agency and publisher involved. The special board of investigation now has under consideration a large number of cases in which the Commission will probably order complaint to issue. Hearings before the board are informal and, consequently, not part of the public record.

The Jones Bill to prevent sales of grain and cotton in the futures markets was tabled May 7 by the House Agriculture Com'te.

Books Received

RED BOOK of New Orleans Commerce and Buyer's Guide is a classified directory of New Orleans business listing the things that are made and sold in New Orleans, the firms making and selling them and a grouping of local importers and exporters. Published by the New Orleans Ass'n of Commerce; 150 pages.

IDEAL GRAIN STORAGE TABLE for the State of North Dakota, gives the storage laws effected in North Dakota July 1, 1927, including storage rates, delivery rates, and cleaning rates, and a table showing the accumulation of storage per bu. by days over a period of two years. Price, \$1. Sold by Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

TESTS OF FUMIGANTS.—Of interest to technical chemists studying gaseous insecticides technical bulletin No. 162 brings to the student a condensed record of experiments with over 300 fumigants of known or unknown effectiveness. Out of 309 compounds tested 66 were deadly within 24 hours to the rice weevil. By Roark and Cotton; Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Bread.—A collection of papers written by the late Prof. Harry Snyder, and now printed in book form, is primarily a treatise on the place of white bread in the diet. Mr. Snyder was for many years professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Minnesota, and later, chief chemist of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis. To those who desire trustworthy information concerning wheat, its manufacture into flour and into bread and the nutritional value of the latter, this book will prove interesting. The price is \$2.50 and copies may be procured from the Journal.

ALMANACK AND YEAR BOOK of the Breadstuffs Industries, contains varied information regarding the milling and baking industry, and the laws and measures governing the same; lists of ass'ns, both feed and flour, and rules adopted by the same; state laws on feedstuffs; replica of registration blanks, uniform sales contracts; statistics on flour milling capacities, production, imports and exports, and a wealth of other information. A volume for all interested in almanack information on the milling and allied industries. Published by the Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.

INSECT PESTS IN STORED GRAIN.—The control of insect pests in stored grain from farm granary to the elevator and mill is well treated in a pamphlet by E. A. Back, and R. T. Cotton, entomologists, describing the common methods of control and the relative values of the different chemicals used. The ethyl acetate and tetrachloride of carbon mixture recommended in the 1926 edition is no longer recommended in the 1929 edition because of persistent odor following its use. Also this bulletin gives tardy recognition to chloropicrin, referring to it as a practical fumigant for bulk grain and as only recently commercially available. Farmers Bulletin No. 1483, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WHEAT STUDIES of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, for February is out and it discusses the "Contractility of Wheat Acreage in the U. S." For the purpose of analysis the country is divided into 4 different zones or sections: (1) The eastern soft red winter wheat region, (2) the hard winter wheat region, (3) the hard spring wheat region, and (4) the Pacific states. In none of these is there seen any hope for notable or immediate reduction, although it is suggested that from an economical standpoint, much of the acreage in section one, might be used to better advantage in some other way. On the other hand, further expansion is foreseen in the drier sections of the country where the tractor and the combine are exclusively used.

Insurance Notes

Lincoln, Neb.—Damage by soot and smoke gives insured the right to recover on a policy, under a decision by the Supreme Court of Nebraska in *Coryell v. Old Colony Fire Co.* As the damage was due to a friendly fire from an oil burner the underwriters object to the decision, as it is fallacious to say that a fire is hostile when it produces damage and friendly when it does none.

Nashua, Ia.—Bowen & Co., whose mill was burned in December, 1929, have brought suit against the electric light and power companies to recover \$150,000 damages because a high tension wire ran so close to the mill that the fire department was not permitted to use the hydrants in the vicinity on account of the danger of electrocution. By the time the power was turned off by sending a man to Plainsfield, 8 miles away, the loss was complete.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co., has brought suit against the Underwriters Grain Ass'n and its 114 constituent companies to recover \$79,090.65 damages for the wrecking of its plant Aug. 21, 1929, by an explosion of dust. It is a question whether there was any fire rendering the underwriters liable, or whether it was a physical collapse. The walls were blown out as by an explosion, the upper portion of many of the cribbed bins being torn off. An illustrated description of the wreck appeared in the Journal Aug. 25, 1929, page 242.

Chicago, Ill.—F. F. Burroughs, well known in mutual insurance circles thru his connections for the past 20 years, was crushed by a train he was attempting to board May 12 at Evanston, and died a few hours later at St. Francis Hospital. His legs and one arm were severed. Mr. Burroughs had been employed by the Southwestern Agency, the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau and other mutuals, and at the time of his death by the Lloyd-Thomas Co., appraisal engineers. He resided at Toledo, O., and is survived by his widow and 5-year old child.

Chicago, Ill.—In re the Integrity Mutual Casualty Ins. Co., which failed several years ago, and which was the successor of the Millers Mutual Casualty Ins. Co., Judge Wilkerson has granted the claim of holders of debenture bonds, declaring they were innocent third parties who had purchased the bonds in good faith. The company was managed by J. C. Adderly, Inc., as atty. in fact. Of the \$250,000 debentures \$100,000 were sold to the general public, \$79,000 held by the attorney in fact and \$71,000 by policyholders, officers and directors. The holders of the \$100,000 sold to the public will receive \$66,000 in settlement; while members, directors and officers can expect payment only out of the surplus. Against present assets of \$650,000 there are \$1,100,000 in claims. Certain mutuals which had ceded business

to the Integrity claim \$100,000 unearned premiums, which claim is now before a master in chancery.

Trade Practice Rules and the Department of Justice

By J. L. O'BRIAN, ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, WASHINGTON

It is not within the power of the Attorney-General affirmatively to approve trade rules or practices. A practical reason for not attempting this is that neither he nor any other law officer can accurately forecast what individuals may undertake to do in a particular industry pursuant to trade rules. In short, the Department of Justice is not concerned with "Codes of Ethics" or Codes of "Trade Rules" or "Trade Plans" unless illegal practices result from their operations or unless (as in rare cases) the rules on their face obviously contemplate action which if taken would be unlawful.

The Federal Trade Commission is in a somewhat different case. While it has no jurisdiction to enforce the Sherman Anti-Trust Act it has jurisdiction to investigate unlawful practices and to enforce provisions of the Clayton Act. In the exercise of its jurisdiction to deal with unfair practices the Commission has not confined its activities to investigations and prosecutions but in the desire to aid business has devolved the practice of holding conferences. Out of this has come the Federal Trade Practice Conference which, started as an experiment, has now become recognized as a valuable institution. The Department of Justice has no hostility to the Federal Trade Practice Conferences. On the contrary it approves of these conferences and believes that within their legitimate field they afford valuable opportunity for education and for constructive progress in industry. It also recognizes that these conferences belong to the province of the Federal Trade Commission with whose activities the Department has not interfered and with whose aims it is in harmony.

For many, many years the fixing of arbitrary prices by the agreement of competitors has been viewed as contrary to sane public policy. The courts have long since declared it to be illegal. There is nothing vague, intangible or difficult to understand about this practice. Everyone knows that it is illegal. No one can be engaged in this practice without knowing it, and no one needs a lawyer to tell him whether he is in fact fixing prices by means of understandings or agreements with competitors.

On this as on similar questions the Trade Commission and the Department of Justice are, so far as I know, entirely in harmony. Neither one has every sanctioned or intended to sanction this practice. There have, nevertheless, been recent instances where this practice of price fixing has been attempted by the misuse of so-called Codes of Ethics or Trade Rules. Fortunately the number engaged in these practices is relatively inconsiderable and their conduct has not been imitated or approved by trade associations generally. In this one respect, at any rate, when individuals violate the law they must not expect to justify or excuse their illegal conduct by the adoption of formal resolutions or trade rule. Where these illegal practices exist the Attorney-General intends to check them by appropriate legal action.

Four million dollars has been loaned by the Farm Board to the Dairymen's League Co-operative Ass'n of New York. Of course, the loan is made at the low rate provided in the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the borrowers have 10 years in which to repay it. Naturally, some of the feed manufacturers and dealers are wondering about how much of this money the league will use in the manufacture or the pool purchase of dairy feeds.

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Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.
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Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Feedstuffs

Forms Local Feed Assoc'n

Feed dealers of Darke County, Ohio, met April 9 and formed the Darke County Feed Dealers' Ass'n, electing G. E. O'Brien as president and P. J. Cole as secretary-treas.

Among the objectives of the new organization is closer co-operation in the purchasing of grain and the selling of feeds, minimizing direct mill sale of feeds to the farmers, and a better adjustment of credit terms and conditions. Membership, now limited to dealers in Darke County, may be extended at a little later date.

Feed Trade Marks

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., filed ser. No. 296,542, the words "Nopco-XX," for poultry and stock foods containing a vitamin preparation obtained from cod-liver oil.

Shenandoah Milling Co., Inc., Shenandoah, Va., filed ser. No. 297,154, the words "Blue Ridge," for horse, cattle, chicken and hog feeds.

New Chief of Food Control

Dr. Ward B. White, director of the New York State Bureau of Chemistry, has accepted the position of chief of food control, Food and Drug Administration, U. S. D. A., effective June 2. This appointment is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. R. W. Balcom.

Doctor White in his new duties will supervise and direct the scientific and technical work necessary in enforcing the Tea Act, the Import Milk Act, and the Federal Food and Drugs Act as applied to foods.

Traveling Feed Grinder

Reports from certain sections in the west are that men operating portable feed grinders are traveling from farm to farm soliciting that kind of work. This is competition the small elevator or feed mill may find somewhat difficult to meet, but rendering a superior service when and as needed should turn the trick. Where business licenses are required from feed mills, these travelers should also be made to pay and the assessor should get them for taxes, and then farmers should be warned of the danger from fire through the operation of such plants in or near his barns.

Feed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feeds and feeding stuffs at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore		921	No record	
†Chicago	16,905	12,865	58,585	42,675
Cincinnati	30	33	No record	
‡Kansas City	4,520	6,980	18,480	16,540
Milwaukee	40	2,120	9,440	7,510
†Minneapolis	3,309	2,382	63,710	55,985
New York		140	No record	
Peoria	29,540	27,700	48,230	48,160
*San Francisco	534	336	No record	
Sioux City		6,930		5,340

*Milled. †Brand and shorts. *Bran only.

Soybean Meal for Swine

At the Ohio station soybean meals, resulting from the different methods of processing soybeans for oil, showed wide variations in their value for supplementing corn for pigs. The results indicate that meals made by the expeller and hydraulic expeller processes are superior to solvent oil meals, which often have a beanlike color, odor and taste.

In stating the value of mineral supplements to corn and rape pasture, the same station found that 2 lbs. each of ground limestone and bone meal saved 30.3 lbs. of corn, .4 lb. of soybeans, and .3 lb. of salt per 100 lbs. of gain. Soybean meal, as a supplement to corn, produced more rapid gains than tannage or ground or cooked soybeans.

At the North Carolina station soybean meal was eaten readily by pigs and produced satisfactory gains when used as a supplement to corn. More profit and better gains were secured, however, when soybean meal and fish meal were mixed together in equal quantities than when the soybean meal was fed as the sole protein supplement.—*Soybean Utilization, Farmers Bulletin 1617 U. S. Dept. of Agri.*

Feed Crops in Wisconsin

Wisconsin's feed crops of hay, oats, corn, and barley occupied more than 90 per cent of the cropped land of the state in 1929, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture at Madison. Practically all of the corn grain is fed to livestock, about 97 per cent being used in this way. Usually about 92 per cent of the oats crop is fed as well as 92 per cent of the hay and 88 per cent of the barley. This means that some 79 million bushels of corn, 78 million bushels of oats, 20 million bushels of barley, and about 7 million tons of hay of the 1929 crop have been or will be fed to Wisconsin livestock.

Feed grains made smaller production last year than in 1928 due partly to smaller acreages and also in part to lower per acre yields. Prices on feed grains have been somewhat higher for the most part, but since only a very small portion of these are sold in Wisconsin that is quite unimportant as a source of income. The farm values of feed grains have been generally lower than those of 1928.

The vital position of feed grains in Wisconsin's agriculture is evident when it is considered that about 88 per cent of the estimated gross farm income is from livestock and livestock products. A considerable quantity of feed is necessary to maintain the 2,023,000 dairy cows, 968,000 other cattle, 1,331,000 hogs, 562,000 horses and mules, and 456,000 sheep, to say nothing of the numerous poultry of different classes.

Feed for Profit

Simple Simon thought by feeding
Rations that were cheap
He could see his bills made smaller
And more profit reap.

Said the cows to Simple Simon:
First thing you should heed
Is not the size of bills for feeding
But net profit over feed.

Vitamin G

A clue to premature old age found in the newest vitamin, G, was reported to the health section of the American Chemical Society in session at Atlanta, Ga., on Apr. 9.

Only about one year old in the recognized family of diet principles, Vitamin G was introduced as possessor of special controls over growth. These qualities were described by Professor H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, in whose laboratory they are coming to light.

In rats the vitamin is directly connected with growth. Lack of it, said Dr. Sherman, may retard growth, stop it, or in extreme cases cause death.

In some rats the shortage caused premature old age. Loss of hair is one of its most conspicuous danger signals. Its lack is suspected as a cause of pellagra, and Dr. Sherman said it "is presumably identical with the pellagra preventive diet discovered by Goldberger."

"The growth requirements of rats," he said, "presumably apply to other mammals also. Vitamin G must play a prominent part in any adequately comprehensive conception of food values from now on."

A memorial dormitory for the late Leslie F. Gates is to be erected at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which institution Mr. Gates was graduated in 1897.

Caraway's bill to prevent sales of cotton and grain in the futures markets was objected to by Alexander Legge, who said: "Inasmuch as the handling, processing, and financing of several of our major crops are so completely based on the present futures market system, which has been in operation for many years, we are fearful that so drastic a change would completely upset the marketing machinery, although we realize the need for improvement."

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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Receivers — Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
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BULK OR SACKED

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

No Substitute for Molasses

Speaking in London, recently, F. K. Kieberg, a noted sugar expert, said:

"It appears inconceivable that the use of molasses can ever be replaced by substitutes or by synthetic processes. Molasses is a by-product that will continue to be produced irrespective of the price at which it can be sold, for the simple reason that sugar cannot be manufactured without producing molasses. We feel satisfied that synthetic alcohol can never do more than prevent molasses prices from rising beyond economic limits, and a regulating factor of this nature would benefit rather than endanger the business.

"The world at the moment produces about 27,000,000 tons of sugar per year and the total production of molasses is 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons. Until the beginning of this century molasses to a very large extent was a valueless by-product. Molasses then started to gain ground both in America and Europe as a valuable cattle food, and a few years later as the cheapest and most suitable raw material for the production of industrial alcohol. A third important use was found for molasses in the production of yeast, which had formerly been made almost exclusively from grain.

"The use of molasses for this purpose has been expanding steadily for many years past, as more and more countries are using molasses instead of grain."

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., May 10.—Cottonseed after a dull week and gradually declining prices, closed Saturday \$1.00 per ton on an average, lower than a week ago, with the market rather active during the short session today, with sales of 600, representing mostly liquidation of cash seed in nearby Memphis territory, which have been held to this time against possible replanting requirements, and May traded down to \$37.00 near the close. Buying supplied by local shorts and mill interests. Improved weather conditions will undoubtedly attract additional seed into the Futures from these after-planting stocks, and purchases overnight by cash handlers were reported at close to 100 tons, mostly originating in premium seed territory, and for accumulation either against Futures commitment or sales direct to the mills. Today's deliveries totaled 100 tons, originating in the Lexington, Tennessee territory, and showing an oil premium averaging right at 6%, otherwise prime under Memphis Merchants Exchange rules. Many think that receipts at the mills at the end of the season will show a normal total, as against cotton produced, others feel that this relation will not be maintained due to wastage and other causes. Stored stocks are strictly prime seed, tho, in the nearby Memphis territory, are still in fair volume.

Cottonseed meal moved in a narrow range, the difference between the highs and lows not as much as \$1.00 per ton, in any of the active options, and the market closed Saturday practically unchanged from a week ago, the July option at \$37.75, against \$37.85 on the 3rd. During the week, both June and July have been subjected to considerable

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during March, 1930, compared with March, 1929, and for the nine months ending with March, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	March		Nine Mos. Ended	
	1929	1930	March 1929	March 1930
Hay	1,688	418	11,020	6,697
Cottonseed Cake	21,623	3,466	183,070	104,171
Linseed Cake	38,230	24,536	217,315	243,791
Other Oil Cake	2,538	663	19,206	18,749
Cottonseed Meal	2,167	1,385	84,200	62,705
Linseed Meal	644	1,505	6,241	7,054
Other Oil Meal	325	536	2,799	4,771
Mixed Dairy Feeds	291	166	1,571	1,571
Mixed Poultry Feeds	304	646	4,738	4,738
Other Mixed Feeds	1,782	737	20,571	9,523
All Other Feeds	3,146	2,439	41,942	14,000

*Not reported prior to January, 1929.

liquidating sales for over the report Monday, and the buying has originated almost entirely with shorts and dealers, against sales to the trade, though the latter are reported as in disappointing volume. At the close Saturday, cottonseed meal shows a decline averaging almost \$2.00 per ton in the old crop options from the highs of ten days ago.

Feed Meeting Program

The programs for the 22nd annual convention of the American Feed Mfr's Ass'n, which is to be held in the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., on May 22, 23 and 24, are now being distributed. They indicate that the sessions are to begin promptly at ten o'clock and to close not later than 12:30, the afternoons being left free for golf, bridge, etc.

First on the program on Thursday morning will be the annual address of the president, and this will be followed by the reports of the secretary, the treasurer and the traffic manager. After these will come an address by Arthur W. Clarke of Geneva, N. Y., president of the Assoc'n of American Feed Control Officials, his subject being "Present Day Feed Problems." Opportunity will be given for discussing Mr. Clarke's address, after which the convention committees will be named and miscellaneous business matters taken up.

In the evening at 8 the annual dinner (informal) will be served, at the close of which Capt. T. Dinsmore Upton will talk on "Funny Side Up."

The first speaker on Friday morning will be R. M. Bethke, who is in charge of nutritional investigations at the Ohio Agr. Exp. Station, and his subject will be "The Place of Minerals in Poultry Feeding."

HENRY A. WALLACE, editor of Wallace's Farmer, and his subject, "Even This Shall Pass Away," gives wide opportunity for speculation as to just what he will discuss.

On Saturday morning there will be a short business session including the election of officers and meetings of the newly elected Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

The qualifying round golf tournament is scheduled for Thursday afternoon and the tournament for Friday afternoon, but golf can and doubtless will be played from early dawn until late evening, by some of those who go to French Lick, to "attend the convention."

Sleeping car and hotel reservations are coming in to Secretary Brown at an exceedingly satisfying rate and Mr. Brown thinks enough people will go down from Chicago on the 9 P. M. Monon train on Wednesday night, the 21st, to fill four sleepers.

President McMillen and all of the other officers are particularly anxious for a record attendance, and an invitation is extended to all who are interested, whether they belong to the ass'n or not.

MANUFACTURERS

"Regal" 30% Protein

"Imperial" 33% Protein

Old Process Linseed Oil Meal
with Palatable Old
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MINNEAPOLIS

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Side Lines for Elevators

Meat Scrap—50% Protein

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Raw Bone Meal

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105 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chloride
Feeders for mills	iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Nutrena
In Golden Bags

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NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc. 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

To Stop Cannibalism

Cannibalism may develop in a large bunch of chicks, no matter how completely fed or how free from parasites. The liberal use of tar is about as effective as anything in checking it. Watch many times a day for those that have been picked enough to draw blood and daub the tar on the wounds. If you can find something that the chicks dislike the taste of more than tar, use it. If that fails, try paring off the point of the upper mandible, using care not to get too deep.

National Egg Week

The 1930 celebration of "National Egg Week" took place May 1-7. The National Poultry Council states it was "a record breaking, enthusiastic, co-operative effort on the part of the entire poultry industry of the United States and all its allied branches to tell the country at large the great place the American hen plays in our scheme of agricultural production and wealth, and at the same time to tell in a forceful way the marvelous place eggs occupy in the daily diet of our people."

What Do Hens Eat?

It has been found that when laying hens are fed all the grain they will consume. Leghorns and similar breeds eat from 70 to 80 pounds of grain a year. Breeds like the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, and Wyandotte eat from 80 to 95 pounds. All breeds eat from two to three pounds of oyster shells and about one pound of grit a year.

The average farm hen lays less than 60 eggs a year, principally from March to June, the season of lowest prices. Yearly profits in eggs depend largely on production in fall and winter, according to the U. S. D. A. Rations for laying stock should include scratch grains, mashes, meat feed, green feed, mineral feed, grit, and drink.

Poultry Industry Changes

Commercial hatcheries report the hatching and sales of 30 per cent more baby chicks in 1929 than 1928. A small part of this increase, probably 5 per cent out of the 30, can well be credited to the general increase in chickens raised in 1929. The other 25 per cent represents not expansion for the poultry business but a shift from home hatching to the purchase of baby chicks.

With still a large majority of chicks produced in the United States, hatched at home, there is room for continued expansion of the hatchery business. Hatcherymen, to make a safe expansion in production of baby chicks, will have to educate those now raising their own to buy baby chicks.

Turkey production in 1929 increased at least 10 per cent over 1928. This expansion is entirely due to the carrying out of programs of raising turkeys entirely separate from chickens and largely by using incubators and brooders. There is every indication that there will be a continued rapid expansion in turkey production both in the corn belt, the plains states and the intermountain states. It probably will result in direct competition with chickens in the fall and winter poultry markets.

Shell Material

A hen producing 200 eggs a year must be supplied with sufficient calcium carbonate, so that after the loss that comes through digestion, she still will be able to deposit around the egg in the form of shell nearly three pounds of shell forming material. Such heavy calcium carbonate or eggshell production demands serious consideration. Even though every other requirement is supplied, a deficiency of calcium carbonate will be limiting factor in production.

Judge Hale's Growing Mash

Judge Hale, of the Northwestern Yeast Co., in charge of the company's experimental poultry farm, has developed the following growing mash formula for feeding baby chicks:

Growing Mash: 100 lbs. flour middlings, 90 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 40 lbs. wheat bran, 60 lbs. oat groats or oat flour, 60 lbs. meat meal, 14 lbs. bone meal, 8 lbs. calcium carbonate, 2 lbs. fine salt, 6 lbs. animal-poultry yeast, 20 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal.

This is figured on the basis of 400 lbs. to a mix. Larger or smaller batches can be prepared by simple multiplication or division

Cod-Liver Oil

We have been stressing the need of using cod-liver oil for layers and for the breeding stock from which hatching eggs are to come, as well as for young chicks. Backing this emphasis is a recent report of the U. S. D. A., which says that pens of layers receiving cod-liver oil laid 50 per cent more eggs than those from others receiving a basal ration. In between this 50 per cent better egg yield and the others was an intermediate yield made by two pens that received from 10 to 12 minutes per day of ultra-violet radiation. We can still recommend cod-liver oil, one quart to the 100 pounds of dry mash during the winter months, and as long as the hens or baby chicks must be confined to their houses.

And, everything else being equal, if it brings us 50 per cent more eggs than we could get without it, its cost is inconsiderable.

A California Ration

The following ration is one worked out at the California agricultural college, and rated as being quite economical as well as meeting all the nutritive needs of chicks:

Grains: 100 pounds of finely cracked corn or milo; 100 pounds of finely cracked wheat or kafir; 100 pounds crushed barley or crushed oats. Mash: 80 pounds corn or milo; 80 pounds wheat or kafir; 80 pounds barley or oats (all these finely ground together); 60 pounds fish or meat scrap (50 per cent protein content); 2 pounds ground limestone or oyster shell; 1½ pounds fine salt; 3 pounds tested cod-liver oil.

If the fish or meat scrap contains less than 30 per cent of minerals, 3 to 5 per cent of steamed bone meal may be added. You are supposed to feed equal parts of grain and mash and all the green feed they want. Holst and Newlon are credited with compounding this ration and the choice of grains it gives is intended to help us utilize what the farm produces.

J. P. PARKS

MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
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327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
719 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR

Carlots — Or Split Cars
A. M. TOUSLEY CO.
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HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

TANK CARS FEED MIXING
John F. Craig & Co.
143 S. Front St. Philadelphia, Pa.



Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

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Clean, White

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SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

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Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Value of Feeding Fermented Feeds

Since writing some time back about the advantages of feeding fermented feeds in getting more eggs and better hatchability, we have received so many requests for more information on the subject, The Smith Incubator Company have asked us to tell you more about it, so here it is:

Several years ago somebody figured out that the poultryman was a lazy individual, so began advising the feeding of mash feeds in a dry form. Manufacturers of poultry feed hoppers and feed manufacturers fell right in line and the result is most people think they must feed all mash feeds dry.

Now, do not think from reading the above that the writer is against the feeding of dry mashes, for he is not. It has many advantages. True, you can fill your hoppers once a week or once a month, depending on the size of the hopper, and that does eliminate a lot of work. It is also true that the birds cannot gorge themselves on a dry mash because they cannot gulp it down like an animal. They pick at it a little and because it sticks to the membrane of the mouth they go to the fountain and drink, and lots of water is essential to egg production.

However, in order to grow a chick, to make a lot of eggs or to put meat and fat on a bird, you must get a lot of protein feeds into them. You are not making any larger profits by getting them to eat less. The bird that pays the profits is the bird that eats.

It is a well known fact that birds naturally prefer a moist mash. Whether this is because it is more palatable or because they can eat it easier, we cannot say, but they do like it better.

That being the case, why is it not reasonable to presume that at least one good feed per day of moist (and preferably a fermented) mash will get more feed into them and give us better results in growth and egg production? We know it is a fact.

Our work here at the experiment station has led us to carry on many experiments and we have obtained some very interesting results.

Of course we have been using yeast, as we had some idea of its value, but nothing compared to what we now know, and we wish to go on record right now as saying we do not believe we or the poultry public has begun to realize the value of fermented feeds. Results, contrary to some reports from acknowledged experts, have been surprisingly pleasing.

We started by moistening mash and allowing it to ferment for only two hours and our literature warned others as to that time, as experts had told us there was danger of a dangerous bacteria development if we fermented longer than that. We realized that was a fact, then yeast was not commercially practical, because few poultrymen would have the time to watch and wait for two hours for a feed to be ready to feed. Then we soon learned that two hours is not enough, and we extended the time to twelve hours. Egg production picked right up and the birds were healthy and hungry, for this mesh.—Judge D. E. Hale, in *Smith's Chickograms*.

Kelp, a seaweed occurring along the Pacific Coast, is being promoted for feeding purposes because of its iodine and other organic mineral content. Iodine seems to be its principal purpose. There are but two commercial sources of this chemical, sea water and certain mines down in South America. Kelp is credited with the ability to absorb this chemical and incorporate it in its plant life.



There Is a Good Profit in Every Barrel of

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

for the DEALER who sells it and the FEEDER who feeds it

WISE Dealers, Millers and Feed Grinders, both large and small, realize that it is necessary to sell a product that will give their customers perfect satisfaction and still make a good profit for their business.

And Semi-Solid Buttermilk does just that—it satisfies your customers because it keeps their poultry and hogs in good health and raises production to a point that it increases their income materially and it makes you a better profit than the same money invested in most any other commodity you sell.

We Help You Sell

To make selling easier for you there is a constant stream of advertising literature, booklets, circulars, pamphlets, letters and magazine advertising going forth each month to pave the way for your selling. Also the helpful assistance rendered you by our own sales organization. Selling Semi-Solid Buttermilk increases your other sales because it helps all other hog and poultry feeds make good. It's a boon to your customers and to your business.

Write to us today for our proposition in your territory

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Feed Trade Notes

Argentina has increased the export duty on linseed from 2.32 to 2.55 gold pesos per metric ton, for the month of May.

F. S. Wertz, president of F. S. Wertz & Son, feed manufacturers of Reading, Pa., is making an extended tour in Europe and western Asia.

The offices of the American Dry Milk Institute have been moved from 160 N. La Salle St. to the new office building at La Salle St. and Wacker Drive.

The coconut oil meal department of Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, has recently printed a book on coconut meal and its use and value in live stock feeding.

Under a new rule governing transactions in millfeed futures at St. Louis, no new commitments are permitted during the last three days of a current contract month.

Numerous suits have been filed against the Toledo (Ohio) Seed & Oil Co., each claiming that dust from the plant has impaired the health of the complainant.

Plans are under way for building of a large feed mill at Ogden, Utah, by the Sperry Flour Co., of San Francisco. An investment of \$125,000 is contemplated.

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has opened a millfeed department under the management of Clarence Moll, formerly with the Franke Grain Co.

The preliminary investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, in reference to cottonseed prices, has been practically completed, and dates for public hearings are to be announced later.

The Norfolk Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n of Norfolk, Va., has been disbanded, no special need for it being at this time apparent. It is to be hoped that some, if not all of the former members may join one of the national associations.

Secretary Brown, of the Am. Feed Mfrs' Ass'n, attended a meeting of the Canadian Feed Mfrs' Ass'n at Toronto on April 30, and told those present some of the things accomplished and some hoped for by the organization he represents.

The increased duty on flaxseed from 56 to 65 cents per bus., will doubtless mean a substantial increase in prices on flaxseed, meal and cake. Just how much it will be, is impossible to say, for increased domestic production may take some of the edge off the increase.

Plans are being considered for the establishment of a cottonseed exchange in Texas, and Dallas is said to have first call as to its location. A committee from the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Ass'n has been making a study of the operation of the exchange at Memphis and it is hoped that the organization may be in operation some time late this fall.

Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Cincinnati	6,451	9,174	No record	
Denver	2,250	2,910	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	429	242	.....	.....
Kansas City	16,260	14,292	9,972	8,172
Milwaukee	72	396	.....	.....
Minneapolis	895	1,335	85	248
New York	2,825	.....	.....	.....
Peoria .....	.....	1,060	.....	40
San Francisco	2,572	2,088	No record	
St. Louis	6,300	5,748	3,924	2,280
Seattle .....	.....	541	No record	

N. M. Turner, of East St. Louis, who won 3 first prizes at the 1929 National Poultry Show, is now connected with the Always-A-Head Mills, of East St. Louis, and will have charge of the territory of F. M. Martinson, who recently resigned.

The Worth-Mor Feed Mills, Inc., has been organized at Sioux City, Ia., by H. L. Sharp of Sioux City, G. A. Rieker of Norfolk, Neb., and others. The building formerly occupied by the Grain Belt Cereal Co., is being remodeled for the new company.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the 1929 value of Canadian poultry and eggs of \$109,346,000 against \$106,653,000 in 1928, \$97,937,000 in 1927 and \$83,569,000 in 1926. These figures show in a striking way, how poultry production is expanding in Canada.

W. L. Weber, of Taft, was elected president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Ass'n at its 36th annual convention. Other officers include R. E. Montgomery, Palestine, v. p., and G. H. Bennett, secretary. The directors include W. F. Pendleton, Dallas; J. F. Harrell, Ft. Worth; T. W. Simmons, Dallas, and J. R. Henderson, Houston. A. L. Ward, educational director of the National Cottonseed Prod. Ass'n, was one of the principal speakers.

Profit in Farm Poultry

A Kansas farmer speaks with enthusiasm of "winter pasture for hens." Only a few years ago it was hard to find any farmer who expressed any interest in hens except when they appeared on the table in the form of a savory stew or pot-pie. There were farm women who realized that some green stuff was helpful during the winter months, but they weren't given much co-operation in providing it. But now there is a new respect for hens.

Many a farmer who a few years ago wouldn't be bothered with the chicken business as too small and insignificant, now is studying rations, and building plans, and egg receipts and feed bills. For it has been found that properly cared for a flock of hens will pay the grocery bill, and maybe the tax bill, too. This new interest in hens is a good sign; it reflects a new interest in thrift.

Don't Starve Baby Chicks

The popular belief that baby chicks should be starved for the first 48 or 72 hours to prevent bowel trouble has finally given way to scientific knowledge. It is now known that early feeding is not harmful. However, neither does delayed feeding seem to be harmful.

Experiments conducted by Burt W. Heywang and Dr. M. A. Jull, poultry specialists of the U. S. D. A., to determine the effect of early feeding on the absorption of the egg yolk which is usually present in the body of the chick when hatched show that early feeding actually tends to stimulate slightly the rate of yolk assimilation. Feeding scratch grain caused more rapid assimilation than feeding mash.

As a result of these experiments, Doctor Jull points out, poultry raisers now have unbiased facts to guide them in the management of baby chicks. Under normal conditions the best thing to do is feed them early. If there is some special reason for withholding food for the first two or three days, this can be done without running the risk of stunting the chicks. Baby chicks shipped by parcel post or by express probably should not be fed before being shipped.

No. 61

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California Dealers Convention

The 6th annual convention of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n, which was held at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, on Apr. 25 and 26, was a most interesting and successful meeting in every way. Preliminary meetings had been held by the different groups represented in the association and resolutions then prepared were presented to the convention for adoption.

The members were formally welcomed to the city by Mayor John C. Porter and Phil O'Connell, of the Schuler O'Connell Grain Co., Stockton, responded. This was followed by the memorial report, made by J. M. Davidson, announcing the death of J. B. Campbell, Jr., Wm. L. Stanton, and John C. Hodges during the past year.

PRESIDENT DIAL, after expressing his appreciation to the board and committee, urged close contact with legislation; complimented state, educational bodies for their active efforts on seed improvement; dairy; poultry bronchitis research; weevil prevention; and University Cereal Day. "Trade conferences are commendable and should be continued and made effective. A trade practice conference under the Federal Commission offers our industry a modern method of improving practices. Federal Farm Board program is yet novel and remains to be judged as being beneficial to agriculture." He stressed individual thinking by members, the necessity for making the association a practical working part of our business giving helpful assistance through the Board of Directors and in turn expecting concrete results.

Secretary Stromnes Report

Approximately 60 local and sectional meetings were held the past year dealing with

credit problems and distribution costs. County farm advisors, discussing poultry and dairy production costs attended several conferences. Comparative cost records for the industry was urged for the coming year, with a more flexible area grouping for retail trade conferences. The office compiled many reports on car ownership for members' credit records during the year. Also the fake schemes.

MEMBERSHIP: The report by Harry N. Laine, Los Angeles, showed a membership of 306 representing a net loss during the year of nine members, due to adverse business conditions. E. R. Warren, San Francisco, read the Auditor's report showing a net cash balance of \$1,951.26 on hand April 1st. Unpaid dues for 1930 of \$2,789 are outstanding. Expenditures increased \$55.32 over last year.

CALIFORNIA SEED COUNCIL, representing all interested state agencies, was explained in a report from Henry G. Turner, the Grange Co., Modesto, Council vice-president. Everett W. Turner, alternate delegate from the association on the council, read the report. Five meetings were held during the year. Recommendations included: (1) elimination of weed seeds from land; (2) sowing of pure seed. These principles are now generally accepted by council members. An educational program for farming sections include information on current methods of spreading foul seed, and best methods of control. The council recommends control methods be under county jurisdiction with state financial assistance. No changes in seed laws are contemplated save with approval of the council.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED: President Dial appointed the following Commit-

tees: **Nominating:** Phil O'Connell, Chairman; H. M. Maddaford, R. J. Smith, A. S. Walton, and Clarke H. Bradshaw; **Resolutions:** O. H. Blasingham, Chairman; Everett W. Turner, J. M. Davison, Geo. Cutter; **Board of Directors Report:** R. J. Smith, Chairman; Dolph Hill and R. V. Anderson. A special Committee on **Hay Grades** included: Gordon Russell, Chairman, W. E. Starr, J. R. Blair, Arizona, and C. E. Beringer.

Feed-Conference Important

Max Viault, California Milling Corporation, and President, Los Angeles Grain Exchange, welcomed delegates at the afternoon session. Harold Bacon, Santee Supply Company, chairman, of the Thursday night Feed conference, reported resolutions which the convention adopted: (1) That state officials having the work in charge be commended for their progress towards control of poultry infectious bronchitis, and that the association urge that this work be continued. (2) That the secretary secure a summary by an authorized chemist of all feeding bulletins issued by Universities and Experiment stations, such summary to be supervised editorially by the mixed feed committee and issued to members quarterly or semi-annually. (3) That some system be adopted for an authoritative chemical and pathological report to members on new specialty feed stuffs reaching the market each year, such report to be merely a statement of scientific facts. (4) That the association go on record as favoring strict enforcement of the spirit of the Feeding Stuffs Act. That it be understood that we especially favor enforcement provisions of the Act regarding the ingredients of mixed feeds as stated on analysis tags, as well as those provisions relating to chemical analysis. It was the sense of the Food Conference that mill-retailer prob-



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ment,"
says one
user.

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Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill With Pneumatic Products Collector

They also ground 4570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in thirty minutes in a recent test. Here is what they say about their mill "it has helped us get new customers and satisfy our old ones." If you are having trouble meeting competition or want to reduce grinding costs get the details of this the Monarch Attrition Mill with air collector.

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lems be adjusted through continued negotiations between mill representatives and local organized dealer groups.

Geo. B. Murphy, chairman, Mixed Feed Committee's report, was read by L. V. Korbel, Petaluma. He called attention to changes in the administrative rulings this year: (1) Names of ingredients shall appear in the approximate order in which they predominate. (2) On the reverse side of the analysis tags, advertising or feeding instructions may now be printed, provided copy is approved by the State Board of Health. (3) Copies of analyses of samples collected from any manufacturer will now be furnished to manufacturer at his request. Mr. Murphy reported the transfer of enforcement was voted on by only 49 per cent of the membership including non-mixers. A transfer would require funds raised from a license fee or tonnage tax, on the industry. The industry could ascertain the amount required for the desired inspection and support the request of the Board of Health for additional funds. A small addition to present funds would be sufficient compared to that needed by a new department. He urged the Association to co-operate with other agricultural groups on the feed enforcement question.

BANKERS ADVICE: Francis K. Whitmer, American Trust Company, San Jose, gave an excellent discussion on feed balance sheet ratios. He stated that there is a marginal point beyond which it does not pay to build feed volume. He suggested: "Keep the minimum amount in fixed assets. Keep your business in a liquid condition. Do not try to expand, but be satisfied to grow with your profits. Take advantage of your cash discount allowances. Keep down your inventory figure and turn it over rapidly. Keep accurate and adequate records—know what is going on. Co-operate with your competitors—if you don't hang together, you are sure to hang separately. Play ball with your bank—they're all for you."

Hay Conference Boosts Grades

D. Macaulay, chairman of the hay conference, was absent this year. His report was given by Gordon Russell, Russell & Macaulay, Sacramento. On his motion the chair appointed a special committee to report on hay grades. The committee recommended: "Whereas, through the operation of Federal State inspection of alfalfa on the Los Angeles market during the last year there has developed a better understanding of the Federal grades for alfalfa, and whereas, this association recognizes the need of more definite terms for the purpose of describing the quality and condition of hay, and whereas, conditions of trading are often the cause of misunderstandings and financial losses which are detrimental to the hay industry, therefore, be it resolved, that this association approve the principle of standardization as applied to alfalfa and be it further resolved, that we recommend that our members in handling alfalfa on contract make use of definite U. S. grades and also provide for the use of Federal State Inspection for the purpose of settling disputes as to the quality and condition of hay."

Grain Conference on Weevil and Pooling

The Grain Conference through Phil O'Connell, chairman, recommended: "That this Association work in conjunction with the California Warehousemen's Ass'n toward ridding the country warehouses of weevil. That all warehouses of the state be asked to co-operate with both associations towards that end. That every endeavor should be made by warehouses to see that all old crop or weevil infested lots of grain are moved out. We feel that warehouses should take advantage of this request before more

drastic measures are taken by legislative means."

ANNUAL DINNER: The ball-room of the Alexandria Hotel was a colorful affair at the Stag Banquet Friday night. All speeches were barred, an excellent two hour entertainment had been prepared by Ed. Regan, chairman of the entertainment committee.

LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT: Under management of Clarke H. Bradshaw, the feminine delegates, left at 2 o'clock Friday p. m. on a special itinerary, including a visit to the Huntington Museum, gardens and library; a drive through Pasadena and Altadena, Hollywood and environs, dinner at the Hollywood Athletic Club, and in the evening to Grauman's Chinese Theatre where they enjoyed a premiere given by John McCormack.

Saturday's Proceedings

Committee reports Saturday morning included report on Recordation Test Case by Welles T. Ross, Ontario Food & Milling Company, who stated that no final decision had yet been made by the state courts. H. M. Maddaford, Los Angeles, introduced Ralph H. Taylor, Secretary Agricultural Legislative Committee and a member of the Economic Research Council who spoke on the work achieved in obtaining approximately 50 revised schedules in the Agricultural census. He assured delegates of his organization's interest in legislation affecting the entire agricultural industry. A resolution was passed thanking Mr. Taylor for his good will and cooperation during past sessions. O. H. Blasingham reporting on Uniform Contracts urged a wider use of the Grain Contract, Hay Contract, and the standard Credit Application.

LEGISLATION: State and national was reported by D. Macaulay, chairman Legislative Committee, A. B. 190, was passed making California grown grains (barley wheat, oats, and rye) exempt from germination provisions of the California Seed Law. The purity test in emergency can be done by the dealer. In place of germination test the tag carries "Grown in California." Bills stopped or amended with the aid of allied organizations included: A. B. 97—Noyes, etc.—sale of grain in sacks by gross weight; S. B. 12—Young, Seed Warranty and Crop Guarantee Law; A. B. 89—Williamson—Labor Lien on Crop Mortgages; S. B. 641—Inman—Increasing Weighmaster License; A. B. 43—Jespersen—Comingling Funds from sale agricultural (consigned or entrusted) goods with your own, in embezzlement; S. B. 742—Sharkey—Requiring Tare painted on Auto Trucks; A. B. 727—Woolwine—Exempting Autos up to \$200 from attachment; S. B. 679, West, and S. B. 845, Garrison—Recording Livestock contracts and Chattel mortgages; S. B. 775—West—Changing Livestock classification and method of recording; S. B. 105-107—Crowley—Restricting sale of Economic Poisons, were amended to the satisfaction of our dealers, and were signed by the Governor.

Our association sponsored two bills which were vetoed: S. B. 711, requiring 7 days' notice before disposal of repossessed dairy cattle and poultry under conditional contracts; and A. B. 1098, clarifying definitions of shelter for animals. National legislation opposed, included a \$6 per ton duty on Soya Bean, Soya Bean Meal and cake; a 42c proposed duty on cod liver oil. Mr. McCaulay urged close contact with the special lien committee appointed by Governor Young which committee will report desirable changes in present lien laws at the coming January sessions.

[Concluded on page 634]

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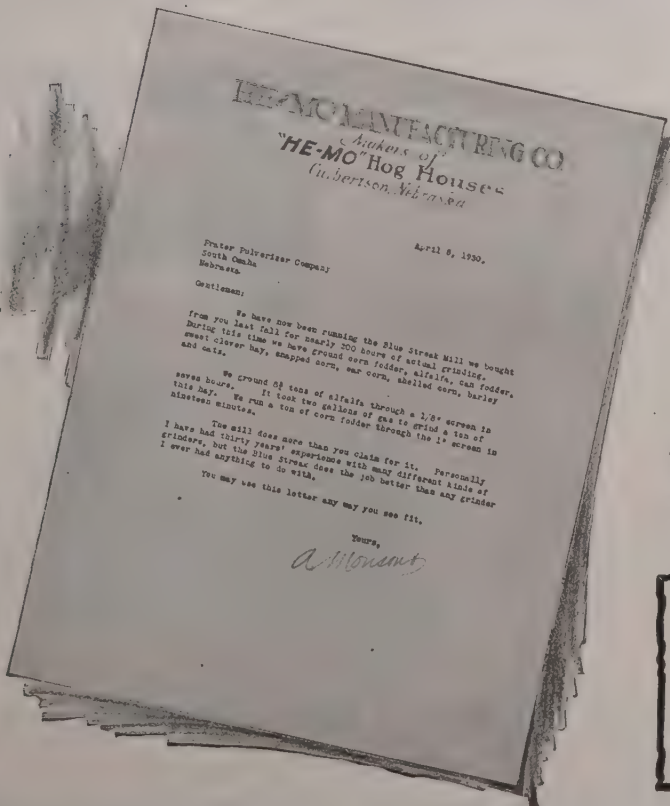
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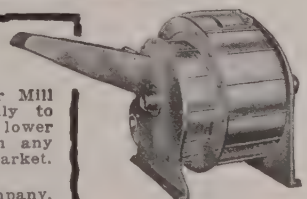
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Kelp Improves Production of Poultry and Livestock

By DR. S. E. MANN

Kelp, a dried seaweed, as a source of organic mineral salts for supplementing the feeds of poultry and livestock has been under investigation for some time. This follows the theory that most of the soluble mineral elements in the soil have been carried away by the constant circulation of rain water through the soil to the sea during the thousands of years life has existed on earth; and recognizes the ability of vegetation to synthesize inorganic elements into organic combination.

The kelp plant grows in profusion along the rocky shores of the southern Pacific coast. A long root extends from the rocky bottom to within 10 to 15 feet of the surface, from which point it bursts into long streamers, bearing leaves, and lies upon the surface of the water. These streamers possess amazing powers of growth, and where the tides run freely they may grow 50 feet in six months.

The plant is harvested by means of a motor-driven scow, which has a mower attachment on a submergible extension at the front end. Harvesting is done by lowering this mower attachment about three feet below the surface of the water. The mower blades, of which there are three, one working horizontally at the depth of three feet and one working vertically at either side of the extension, cut a swath 12 feet wide as the scow moves forward through the kelp beds. This swath is caught by an endless chain and drawn aboard the scow, where it is stowed by use of a winch and grab hook.

At the wharf the kelp is unloaded with a hook and crane, which drops it into a chopper. This machine cuts it into lengths short enough for easy handling. The chopped kelp then goes to rotating drying kilns, where the moisture is reduced from the original 95% to about 5%. While still hot the dried kelp is run through hammer mills which reduce it to the degree necessary for sacking and handling as a commercial product.

Analysis of kelp bears out the theory that the sea and the products of the sea contain quantities of organic mineral salts which are deficient in the plant life of interior regions. Analysis of a typical sample showed total organic matter of 61.8%. This was composed of 7.5% protein, 34% fat, 7.2% fibre, 46.76% nitrogen free extract, and 38.2% ash, on a dry matter basis. The ash further analyzed into .16% iron and aluminum oxides, 13.37% chlorine, 3.03% sulphate, 1.70% carbonate, .87% phosphate, .20% iodine, 1.89% calcium, .86% magnesium, 3.98% sodium, 11.29% potassium and .85% undetermined.

From this it will be seen that kelp is rich in iodine, sulphur and potassium and contains small quantities of other minerals found in the animal body and believed necessary to healthful life.

Mineral feed supplements for balancing the mineral deficient rations have been composed principally of inorganic minerals. While these show themselves to be helpful, question arises as to whether organic minerals are better. With this in mind Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station conducted an experiment with dried kelp as a source of minerals in hog rations, which was completed in the fall of 1928. Ten pigs were fed in each of 7 dry lots. The pigs averaged 73 lbs. each at the beginning of the experiment and they were fed for 90 days. Ground corn was the basic feed and this was supplemented with fish meal, tankage, kelp, ground soybeans, and inorganic mineral mixture in the different lots. The kelp was used to take the place of a mineral

mixture in six of the lots and in every case made cheaper gains than the inorganic mixture. The cheapest gains were made on a combination of corn, tankage and dried kelp, this running half a dollar per cwt. of gain cheaper than the next best record, which was made by corn and tankage alone. The largest gains were made on combinations which included fish meal.

It is the mineral constituents of kelp that make it valuable for feeding. Feeding experiments indicate these are in the proper proportions to meet the requirements of the animal body. No great quantities seem to be needed, but a little seems to make a great deal of difference in the results from feeding.

Considered the most important of these minerals is iodine, of which kelp is reported to contain 6 lbs. to the dried ton. No disagreement exists between authorities regarding the necessity of iodine in the proper functioning of the thyroid gland. While the gland may contain only a small part of iodine, this part is necessary to the life of the animal. Apparently it acts as a catalytic agent in the assimilation of lime, phosphates, magnesium, potassium, sodium and other minerals in correct proportions.

Insufficient iodine causes goiter, and this disease is largely corrected with the use of kelp in the feed. Fed to pregnant animals it will prevent the appearance of goiter in the offspring. Fed to dairy cattle it will increase the iodine content of milk so as to assure sufficient supplies of iodine to the consumers of that milk.

An interesting private experiment with feeding a combination of fish meal and kelp with the regular cottonseed hulls and meal ration to yearling Hereford steers on feed near Los Angeles, was reported in the *Farm & Ranch Market Journal* late in 1928. This said:

The steers were separated into six lots. To make certain of a fair test, the steers were numbered and the steers to go into each lot were drawn by number from a hat. One group, receiving only the usual cottonseed hulls and meal ration, were used as a check lot. The others received from two to six ounces of a commercial combination of kelp and fish meal in addition.

Although all the steers made good gains, including the check lot, those receiving the supplement of kelp and fish meal made the highest gains. Steers receiving 2½ ounces of the supplement gained 363 lbs. in 160 days. The next best gain was made by steers receiving 4 ounces of the supplement, this lot gaining an average of 349 lbs. in 160 days.

Philip R. Park, prominent in the development of kelp as an ingredient in animal feeds, says in regard to its purpose in the feed:

In addition to the iodine—and authorities disagree whether it contains more organic or inorganic or the reverse—the analysis of the ash shows the presence of iron, manganese, zinc, aluminum, calcium, barium, strontium, magnesium, lithium, potassium, sodium and silica sulphate, orthoborate, chloride, iodide and carbonate.

As to protein, nitrogen free extract, ether, etc., we have never considered that this part of the kelp was of much if any interest. While it contains something like 12% protein we feel that its value is in the mineral constituents and not the so-called feed values of the trade.

Dr. John W. Turrentine, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agri., was in charge of the government's experimental plant at Summerland near Santa Barbara, Cal., until a few years ago. While there he developed commercial processes now in use for manufacturing potash salts and other kelp products. In a late communication he said:

[Concluded on page 634]

Completo Sea Meal

All Live Stock Need It

A product based on Salt Water Fish Meal and Kelp (Sea Vegetation). Supplies Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Manganese, Copper, etc., and all essential mineral salts organically combined. To be used 10% as the base in making poultry mash, dairy, hog and sheep feeds. Our recommended formulas based on 30 years of practical live stock feeding and offered you without charge, enables feed dealers to make their own feeds, better quality and at a less cost than average commercial feeds.

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The Manufacture of Commercial Feeds

by W. H. Strowd, Ph.D.

Formerly Chief Chemist, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

The first chapter is devoted to the composition of feeds. Then the author goes on to discuss, authoritatively, balanced rations and feeding standards.

The ensuing chapters take up the various products of cereals and other ingredients used in feed manufacture. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and rice products are enumerated and discussed in turn, followed by flaxseed, cottonseed, sugar beet, cane, meat, fish and dairy products.

After grounding the reader in these essentials, the author proceeds with the preparation of dairy, calf, hog, poultry, horse and cattle feeds, with appropriate formulas for each. Price at Chicago, \$3.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

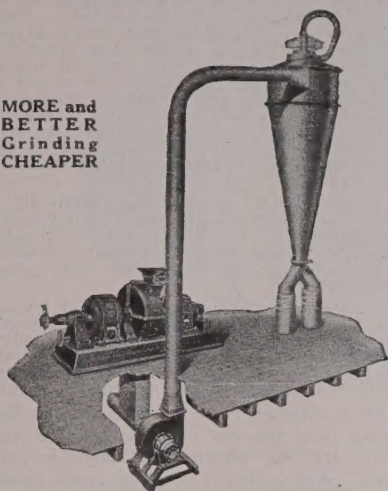
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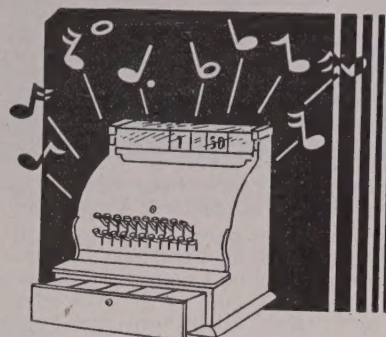
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Miller's A-1

Dog Foods



There's music in the air when you sell these popular Battle Creek Health foods for dogs. Nationally advertised in the leading dog and outdoor publications and on the radio . . . local sampling to dog owners in your community . . . free display material and dealer helps that keep them coming back for more . . . you will do well to investigate these profitable products. Only a small investment is needed and we give you every co-operation desired. Send today for special dealer proposition.

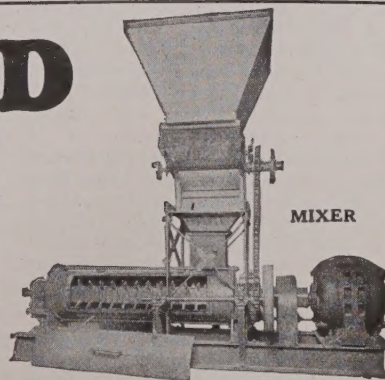
Battle Creek Dog Food Co.

564 State Street Battle Creek, Michigan

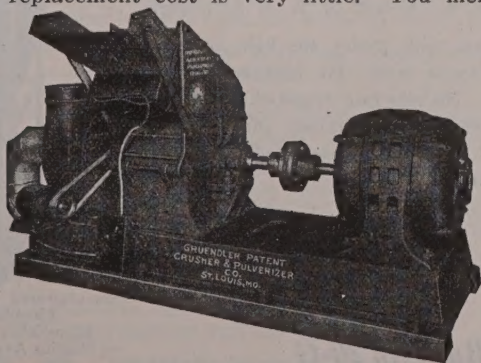
OLD FASHIONED

GRUENDLER is OLD FASHIONED in one way—THOROUGHNESS. We find that "old fashioned" thoroughness frequently means less profit for GRUENDLER but invariably means big dividends for the GRUENDLER user.

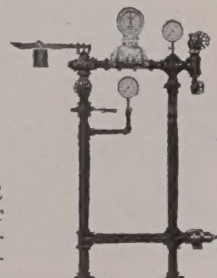
To the right we are showing our THOROUGH Control Stand on our Molasses Mixer. We have taken all guess work out of this process, our THOROUGH percentage gauge controlled by the weight shown makes the flow exact, the altitude gauge shows exactly where the Molasses is, the lower dial shows your exact pressure and the large dial in the center gives you the exact quantity by weight or gallons. This is THOROUGH. We also show our pump and also the Mixer proper. Note the large hopper, there is a percentage feeder built right in and the tips on the flights are renewable. This feature of renewable tips is a big step toward improvement as the replacement cost is very little. You merely replace the tips when worn.



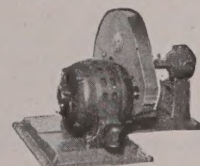
MIXER



To the left we are showing our GRUENDLER Wizard. This grinder entitles us more than ever to the claim of "America's Leading Hammer-mill." This is the most THOROUGH and complete grinder on the market regardless of the extravagant claims made by other manufacturers.



CONTROL STAND



PUMP

Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

2915-17 North Market Street St. Louis, Mo. Dept. 6

California Dealers Convention

[Continued from page 630]

New members introduced at the convention included: Independent Warehouse Company, Livermore, obtained by C. E. Berringer; Tremaine Alfalfa Ranch & Milling Company, Mesa, Arizona, by H. M. Ferguson; Morgan Hill Farmers Union, by S. R. James; International Live Stock Feed Mills, Los Angeles, by H. M. Maddaford; Community

Feed & Supply Company, Chino, by L. B. Fowler; Don V. Conklin Company, Fontana, and California Vitamine Company, Los Angeles, by Jack Claypool; M. P. Holladay, Brawley, by C. (Ray) Silverthorn; and Sands and Winkelman, Auburn, by Walter Jansen.

RESOLUTIONS: O. H. Blasingham, chr.; presented appreciation to the officers of the convention, the convention committees, speakers, and to the management of the Alexandria Hotel for their diplomacy and hospitality in furnishing convention facilities.

The president's report committee, R. J. Smith, chr., recommended the new board should arrange for more wholesale and retail meetings during this year; that a trade practice conference should be seriously considered; and that a strong committee should be appointed to guide our new publication, Hay-N-Grain, to maintain proper revenue thru advertising and to select news data.

POULTRY INFORMATION: R. H. McDrew, Secretary, Poultry Producers of Central California, estimated there are 2% more hens in the state than last fall. He believes that we will average 5% more hens and 5% more eggs in California in 1930 than in 1929.

Important Recordation Test Case Soon

R. L. Butcher, Secretary, Hay Dealers Credit Ass'n, reported a suit was filed on June 6, 1929, against Ben Faber for claims totaling \$1,398.80. A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 20, 1929. V. W. Ericsson was named receiver and subsequently a trustee, taking possession of 24 head of cattle against which appeared a conditional sales contract covering 5 head held by Seaboard Dairy Credit Corporation, dated 12/14/28, recorded 12/26/28, with unpaid balance of around \$575. Also a chattel mortgage covering 28 head held by the First National Bank of Bellflower amounting to \$2,600 dated 5/20/29.

The chattel mortgage was disallowed as a secured claim owing to a technical error in spelling the name of the mortgagor. The conditional sales contract was disallowed as a secured claim account, 12 days having elapsed between date taken and recorded, it being held that this was an unreasonable time to hold such contracts before recording. Referee Moss remained firm on his decision. The Seaboard petitioned for a review which passed the decision of Referee Moss to Federal Judge Wm. P. James of Los Angeles who confirmed it. The Seaboard then appealed to the highest court possible to secure a decision on the constitutionality of Section 2980 requiring recordations within a short time. The case has been submitted with extensive briefs and will come up for hearing and argument in room 206, U. S. Court House, Seventh and Mission St., San Francisco, on May 14, 1930, at 10:30 a. m., being case No. 6081. Attorney Russell B. Seymour is acting for the Hay Dealers Credit Association in defending this case. The legality of the entire Recordation Measure passed by this Association is thus at stake. A decision from the Federal Courts will be possible next month, whereas the Recordation test case in the state courts in San Bernardino may take a year or more to

decide. The importance of this coming decision is self evident to the Hay & Grain Dealers, and the work of the Hay Dealers Credit Association should have the moral and financial backing of the State Association.

Election of Officers

The Association elected the following officers for 1930-31: President, Gail M. McDowell, Consumers Feed & Fuel Co., Hynes; L. V. Korbel, G. P. McNear Co., Petaluma, was chosen vice-president. Directors are: Feed Division: George Anderson, Anderson-Smith Milling Co., San Francisco; Harry N. Laine, Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles, and Ralph Boone, Irwin & Co., San Diego. Grain Division: J. B. Outsen, Outsen Bros., San Francisco; Grover B. Hill, J. B. Hill Co., Fresno; and Troy V. Cox, Albers Bros. Milling Co., Los Angeles. Hay Division: W. E. Starr, Star Hay Co., Los Angeles; C. E. Berringer, Berringer & Russell, San Francisco; and Gordon Russell, Russell & Macaulay, Sacramento.

At the close of the program, O. H. Blasingham presented a beautiful engraved gold watch to the retiring president, E. L. Dial. The New Board of Directors met after adjournment and re-hired the present secretary, I. J. Stromnes. San Francisco was chosen as the convention city for next year.

Kelp Improves Production of Poultry and Livestock

[Continued from page 632]

This new development (kelp) in animal nutrition is due to the fact that there is widespread iodine deficiency in the dietary of both man and beast over approximately the northern half of the United States. Heretofore the chemical iodides have been recommended and have been administered as drugs, and as such have given immediate

and positive results. Kelp commends itself as a substitute for the chemical iodides as being a form of iodine that while very active yet is apparently much more assimilable and substitutes a dietary amendment for an emergency drug. Claims are made for it that it improves the general health and efficiency of, particularly, dairy herds, and so far as I can learn is altogether a commendable practice.

Prof. George W. Cavanaugh, at Cornell University, has experimented extensively with kelp meal, doing his work principally, at the McCormack dairy farm near Chicago. His objective was to increase the iodine content of the milk so that iodine could be gotten into the dietary of young people through that very valuable channel. While with other iodine carriers the best he could do was to obtain an iodine content of 10 parts per billion, with kelp meal he obtained over 500 parts per billion.

Experiments have been reported to me where kelp meal was fed to flocks of young chickens, with results that were highly satisfactory, losses from common diseases being very greatly reduced, if not practically eliminated.

In view of the entirely logical background for the feeding of kelp to domestic animals and poultry and the beneficial results that have been obtained to date, I am strongly of the opinion that this practice is one that commends itself in the strongest terms.

In a number of foreign countries the folks living near the sea use seaweed for fertilizer, as in Ireland, where Irish Moss is commonly used. Where this is done the crops raised show no deficiencies of mineral salts.

In using kelp large quantities are not needed. Evidence is present in the before mentioned experiment in feeding steers. The best gains were made on a daily apportionment of 2½ ounces of the supplement; the next best had received 4 ounces. Because of this those who have studied kelp and placed it on the market mix it in proper proportion with fish meal, a high protein concentrate, so as to avoid ill advised use of it. A little is good, but too much simply throws a feed out of balance again.

Ask Us

about any feed grinding or feed mixing problem with which you may be confronted.

The more you ask us the more we can help you.

Grain Dealers
Journal
Chicago

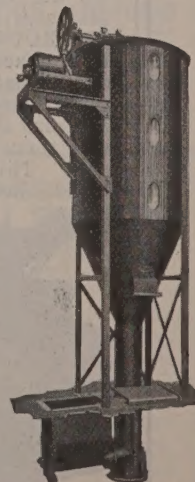
The Haines Feed Mixer

(Patented)

The Haines mixer is built with receiving hopper below floor as illustrated or with receiving hopper above floor. Both types equipped with feeding screw in receiving hopper and vibrating sacking platform. Made in two sizes:

Model No. 1—50 cu. ft. or 40 bushels
Model No. 3—100 cu. ft. or 80 bushels

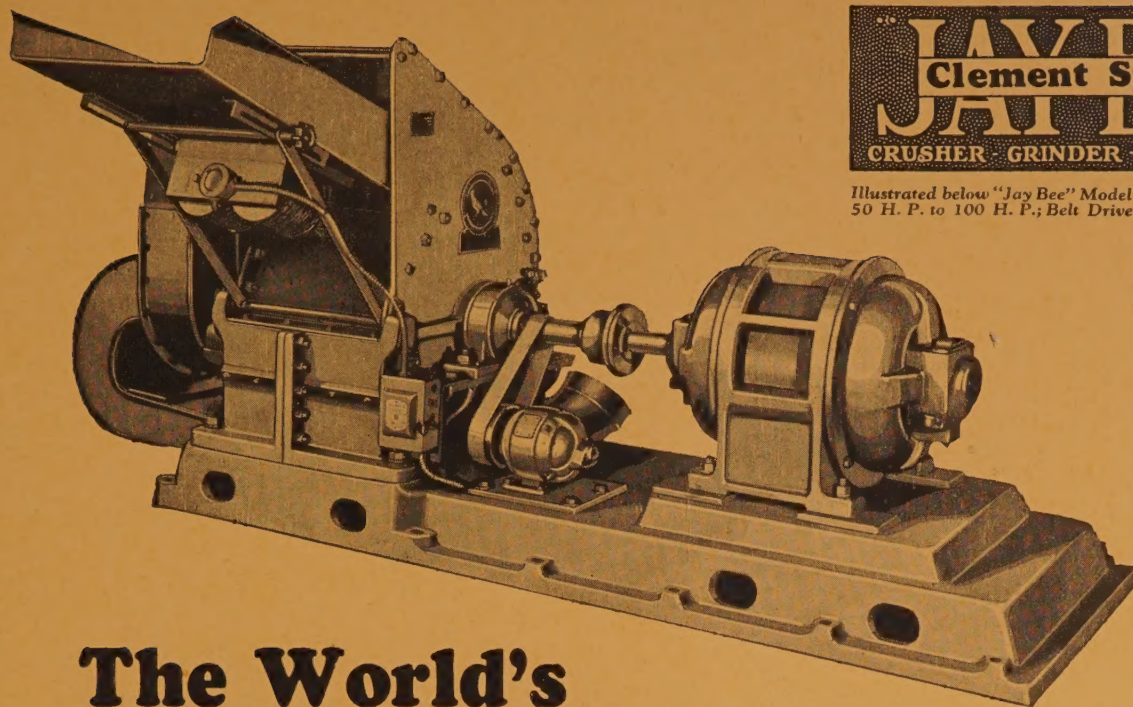
Furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation. No elevator required. Uses little power and minimum floor space. Shipped completely assembled ready for operation.



Manufactured and Sold in
Canada by
Kipp-Kelly, Limited
64 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg

Send for
Bulletin 20-G

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO



Illustrated below "Jay Bee" Model "W": Direct Connected 50 H. P. to 100 H. P.; Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

The World's Undisputed Low Cost Big Capacity Champion Feed Grinder

Feed Grinders Come and Go—but wherever installed, the "Jay Bee" "stays put."

Regardless of All Competitive Claims about capacity, operating and maintenance expense the fact remains that the "Jay Bee" is going into plants where other mills have been tried out and failed to make good. This is proved by the fact that there are more "Jay Bee" mills operating in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined.

Success in Selling "Jay Bee" Mills is dependent only upon efficient and economical operation. It is this kind of grinding that has lifted millers and custom grinders out of the rut and made successful, money-making businesses—it is "Jay Bee" unequaled quality grinding that keeps these establishments making money for their owners and serving their customers better than ever—it is "Jay Bee" dependability which makes possible expansion in the most profitable way, and which makes possible the creating of profitable new grinding establishments in communities not having a custom milling plant.

Prove These Statements Yourself. Go into any community, and you will find this predominance of "Jay Bee" mills over all other hammer feed grinders. If the "Jay Bee" were not better than all other hammer mills this would not be the case.

If You Want Real Grinding Satisfaction—if you want to start grinding feed for all the profit you can make—if you want to expand your already established business, and operate it on a more economical and profitable basis, the "Jay Bee" is the mill you need.

Whether You Have a Small or a Large Plant we have a "Jay Bee" mill to meet your exact needs. The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles for every grinding requirement: From 12 H.P. to 100 H.P. for belt, V-belt and direct-connected drives. Write for literature and complete details.

Manufactured by the Bossert Corp., Utica, N. Y., the world's largest hammer mill manufacturer.



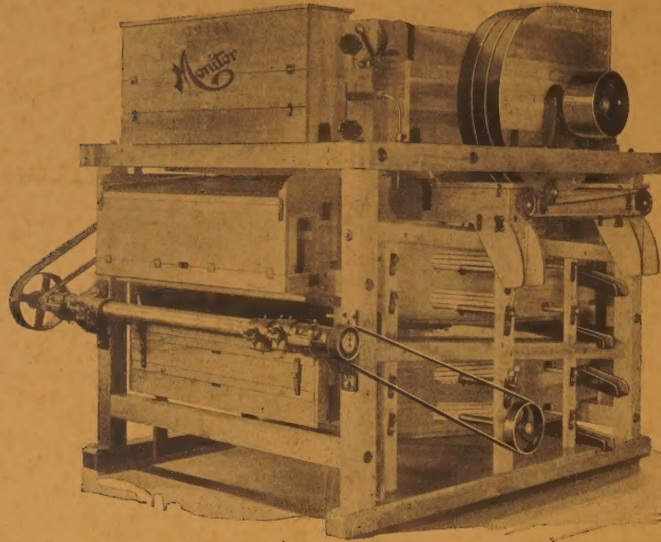
Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the feed. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

**JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.**



Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete } Prompt
Deliveries a
Specialty

Why Should One Doubt

that a ball bearing eccentric ends eccentric troubles?

In MONITOR construction, when ball bearing eccentrics are applied, there is no eccentric cut in the shaft. It is all handled by a specially hardened eccentric sleeve, slipped on the shaft and against which the balls run.

We have been applying ball bearing eccentrics for about 20 years and have yet to get a complaint.

Just a little grease about once a year with the Alemite Gun furnished with them is all the attention they need.

Put them in your old separator or specify them for the new machine. You will then be out of the "experimental" class and safe for years of service. Cuts the power, too, to the minimum.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at
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